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* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
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M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
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M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
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M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	10th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the , S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 11, 1898.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

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For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

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Agents.

Bombay, 8th September, 1898.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons on the 25th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 27th October, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 1st November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 29th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22nd October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 22nd October.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Columbo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	10th Nov., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

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These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
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FOR OCTOBER, 1898.

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2 Dozen Lots. FREE IN BOMBAY.

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SODA, POTASH & ÆRATED WATERS.	12 as.
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Hunting Reminiscences. By Alfred E. Pease, M.P., Author of "The Cleveland Hounds as a Trencher Fed Pack," "Horse-Breeding for Farmers," &c., with illustrations by the late Sir Frank Lockwood and others.....	4	8
Rupert of Hentzau; Anthony Hope's New Novel. Paper covers, Rs. 2; Cloth.....	2	8
Forty-one Years in India, from Subaltern to Commander-in-Chief. By Field Marshal Lord Roberts, with forty illustrations.....	6	0
British Pharmacopœia, published under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, 1893.....	7	14
William Ewart Gladstone, Statesman and Scholar. Edited by David Williamson, With many Portraits and Illustrations.....	3	12
A Tour Through the Famine Stricken Districts of India, By F.H.S. Merewether, Reuter's Special Famine Commissioner.....	12	0
Royal Academy Pictures, 1898. Illustrating the Hundred and Thirtieth Exhibition of the Royal Academy, Being the Royal Academy Supplement of "The Magazine of Art".....	5	10

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "IMPERATRIX" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before steamer's departure, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

KOLHAPUR RACES IN POONA.

27TH, 29TH & 31ST OCTOBER.

OWNERS are REMINDED that SECOND and FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE 22nd instant.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 20th October, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. DWARKADAS SHAMJI and RAMDAS KESSOWJI have SOLD all their right, title, interest and share in the firm of Messrs. VANMALIDAS JUGJIVAN SHAMJI and Co., the Agents and Secretaries of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to Messrs. JUGMOHUNDAS VURJIVANDAS and FAKIRCHAND PREMCHAND. They have also retired from the Board of Directors of the said Company, and they are now no way connected with the said Company or the said firm of Agents—Dated this 19th day of October, 1898.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1898, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' report and the Audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1898, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th October, 1898, to 9th November, 1898, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of the Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 19th October, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FAST TRAINS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS will run from Bombay to Lonauli every SATURDAY, commencing with SATURDAY, the 22nd October 1898, until further notice, leaving Bombay at 16 o'clock Railway Time 3-30 p.m., Bombay Time) and arriving at Lonauli at 19-3 o'clock for the conveyance of First Class Passengers and their servants (in Third Class). These Trains will only stop at Neral, Khandala and Lonauli.

A return Special Train will leave Lonauli at 7-5 and arrive at Bombay at 10 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping only at the same stations.

The following will be the return fares:—

	1st. Class	3rd. Class
etween Bombay and Neral ...	Rs. 5-8-0	1-2-0
do do Khandala }	Rs. 8-0-0	1-10-0
do do Lonauli }		

The Special Tickets issued for these trains will not be available on either journey by any other trains. Tickets can be purchased at Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

MONDAY, the 24th October, 1898, being a Bank Holiday, the return Special Lonauli to Bombay will not run on that day, but will run on TUESDAY, the 25th instant. The special return tickets will be available by that train only.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager,
ombay, the twentieth of October, 1898.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S

BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built Cabriolet under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only,
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

CROFT, MODY & CO,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., an invoice of handsome gilt furniture, suitable for drawing-room decoration, consisting of gilt lacquered small round oblong, octagon and side tables, teapoys, with 1, 2 and 3 tiers, dressing and toilet tables, flower, music, reading and book stands, fish bowls on stands, stick and umbrella stands, bird cages on stands, 1, 2 and 3 pier marble topped telescope lamps, enamelled glass, pier glasses with plate tables, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 72 CHESTS CEYLON TEA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Anundjee Haridass, and on account and at the risk of Mogul Shaik Hossein Teherani.

Lot No.	50	46 chests	2,300 lbs.	Ceylon tea.
,,	51	10 ,,	1,000	,, ,,
,,	52	6 ,,	400	,, ,,
,,	53	3 ,,	150	,, ,,
,,	54	2 ,,	103	,, ,,
,,	55	2 ,,	210	,, ,,
,,	56	3 ,,	165	,, ,,

A deposit of 25per cent. will be required at the time of sale

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, in the old Oriental Bank Building, the remaining valuable and neat substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, designed and executed by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suite, line1 silk tapestry, light and easy chairs, cabinets, revolving top office tables substantial bedsteads, single and double almyras, dressing and washhand tables, first-rate reclining sofas, sympathetic mahogany square piano specially built for the Indian climate, 4 and 5 light glass chandeliers.

The property is on view.

ON SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Old Dockyard Road, Mazagon, near the Port Trust Workshop, handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, handsome seven stops organ by Sounday, cottage piano by Rose, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of an European gentleman gone to England

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

Our Weekly Sale will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, instead of MONDAY, the 24th instant, the latter being a Public Holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 25 instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, meatsafe, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, marble table, cloth press, chest of drawers, hat and bookstand, incandescent light chandeliers, etc.

The Property of an European gentleman, consisting of complete dinner set, tea set, plated cruets, toast rack silver butter dish, etc.

On account of the concerned—

163	L M N	67-69, 1 2—5 cases	printing ink.	
135	,,	13-15—3	,, ,,	ex Oriental
145	,,	28-33—11	,, ,,	ex Thames.
145	,,	55-56—13	,, ,,	ex Carthage
145	,,	43-51—12	,, ,,	ex Drachenfels.
163	,,	73-75, 3 4—5	,, ,,	ex Oriel.
138	,,	10-12—3	,, ,,	ex Africa.
145	,,	21-24—2	,, ,,	ex Thames
163	,,	76,77-78—4	,, ,,	ex Lindenfels.

By order of Messrs. R. A. Parukh & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kerrawalla Brothers—

40 boxes whisky.

At 2 P.M.

1 glass fronted double seated brougham.
1 second hand victoria.
1 Colombo made double seated brougham,
1 light dog-cart,
3 Pneumatic tyred bicycles
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF CARRIAGES.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, opposite Kandawadi, the stock-in-trade of Mr. S. Pinto, Coachbuilder, closing business, consisting of victoria, shigrams, landau, dog-cart, brougham, mail-phaeton also carriage bodies, tools, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Warrant Officers' quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of J. COLLINSON, Esq., proceeding to England.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21st October, 1898.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding Binding, Cording etc. The Arts Embroidery. Cost Rs. 5 only.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN" a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

NEW PRICE-LIST of "Wellknown VATCHA BROS' CYCLES and Accessories" ready. Branch: 41, Medows Street. Head Depot: 622, Girgaum, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL—Mahableshwar.—"We found our Rooms Comfortable and the Table bore favourable comparison with that of other Hotels. The Manager showed every attention to us and the other residents, and did everything in his power to meet the wishes of all.—W. M. W., Surgeon-General."

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and ther particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

XMAS GOODS by every Steamer, all Latest Novelties imported in Toys, Dolls, and Presents. Illustrated Price List post-free on application to SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

WANTED, a SECOND-CLASS ENGINEER, for a Ginning Factory, at Wardha, from 1st November next to end of the season. Those well acquainted with the working specially of Messrs. Dobson and Roscoe's and Platts Gins only need apply with copies of testimonials stating their expectations to THE SECRETARY, C. P., Swadeshi Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Co, Ld., Nagpur.

ORGANS and ORCHESTRIANS, of all kinds, Repaired, Erected, Cleaned and Tuned. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay

NEW SCHEME.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. The Queen-Empress of India will shortly introduce a Novel Scheme by which the Public will be invited to become members of their Bombay Art Photographic Salon Prospectus containing full particulars and advantages offered will be ready for issue early next month. Applications may be made to the Manager.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins thus fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing, and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

RECEIVED Abyssinian Gold Charms and Lockets from Rs. 3 to Rs. 20 each.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	13
Solders	50	28	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula. Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learned on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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THE *Daily Telegraph's* war correspondent wired from Cairo on September 29.—Lord Edward Cecil leaves Cairo to-morrow with the Fashoda despatches for London. It seems that the Shillooks, Major Marchands auxiliaries, are mere naked savages. Major Marchand was in straits when our people arrived. His situation had become critical, and he was glad to receive the supplies which the Sirdar placed at his disposal. He arrived at Fashoda in July without food, and would soon have had to quit the place. The Sirdar found the Dervish steamer Safia and a small garrison of Mahdists at Koho, probably the town marked Kaka on the large maps. The Emir of the place was made prisoner. The Sirdar will doubtless be the first Governor-General of the Sudan, and may hold that post for a time, but he is resigning the Sirdarship. Major Marchand was unable to show any authority from the French Government when asked to do so by the Sirdar, but yet he claimed the country for France. The Sirdar said he was there to assert officially our rights over the country. The English and Egyptian flags were hoisted, as I have previously stated. It is believed that Major Marchand must retire shortly.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m., Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 3-10m., 2-52a. Low water, 8-54m., 8-48a.
P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of 7th inst., due to arrive at daylight.
Small Causes Court vacation commences.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a. m.
Y. M. C. A. Social Reception, 8-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—The Special Jurors empanelled in the case of Clive Durant are not required to attend at the High Court this day. Further notice will be given in this paper when the Special Jurors in question will be required.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM LIBRARY.—The Hon. Sec. acknowledges with thanks a gift of Rs. 100 to the Anjuman-i-Islam Library and Reading Room by Sirdar Hajee Omar Jamal Vayanee in Commemoration of the marriage of his son Mr. Hassan Mia.

BURGLARY AT CHOWPATTY ROAD.—Mr. Jumnadas H. Daroo, residing at Chowpatty Road has reported to the Police that during the absence of his family from home on the afternoon of the 18th instant his place was broken into and four gold bangles, a gold nose-ring set with pearls, and other articles of Jewellery of the collective value of Rs. 403 were stolen from a cupboard in the bed room.

THEFT AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Dr. Lafond, Assistant Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, has reported to the Police that on the 3rd instant, one Mrs. Cutler died in the Hospital. A purse containing two rings and a broach of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, was handed over to the nurse, who placed it on a locker in the ward and forgot all about it till the 18th idem, when the property was claimed by the deceased's son and on looking for it found it missing.

FIRE AT THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.—About noon yesterday, a fire broke out in a quantity of *cutchera* lying on the top of the Municipal incinerator in a shed, situated on the south-east corner of the Municipal Workshop, On the alarm being raised Mr Hewett the officer in charge of the workshops promptly set the fire-appliances to work. In the meantime the flames extended to the shed and the entire structure was ablaze. The Fort fire-brigade engine arrived on the spot under Mr. Ratcliff, who at once connected a hydrant and played on the flames, which were extinguished within half an hour after the outbreak. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50. The cause of the outbreak is attributed to the overheating of the *cutchera* furnace. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, and Mr. Du Boulay, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, and other officers were soon on the spot.

AN APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—In reference to the case in which Mrs. H. H. Coulson charges her son Mr. Thomas Coulson with defamation and criminal intimidation, Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared yesterday on behalf of the complainant before Mr. J. Sanders Slater at the Esplanade Police Court, and applied that a warrant of arrest might be issued against the defendant, who had not been present in the court although the case was fixed for the day. Mr. Godinho said that only a few days ago his client went to defendant's house for the purpose of executing a casa issued by the Court of Small Causes, in respect of a decree obtained on a deed of separation between the defendant and his wife, but he escaped by means of a rope descending a height of about sixty feet. Mr. Godinho further stated that, according to his instructions, the defendant had resigned his appointment as a store-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Fleming and Co. and contemplated leaving Bombay in Company of Mrs. Molloy. The magistrate said that Mr. Godinho might renew his application to-morrow, which was the date fixed for the hearing of the case. His worship also remarked that there appeared to be some undue apprehension about the defendant disappearing and disobeying the summons.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shivram Sakaram charged Jagji van Parshotum, a carpenter, with theft of a purse containing Rs. 1-8 and an umbrella of the value of Rs. 1-8. Constable Sullivan prosecuted. The Complainant stated that he was a public vaccinator for the last eleven years and he was robbed of his property at Palakwadi to which he had gone to inquire if any children were to be vaccinated. The evidence for the defence was that the accused informed the complainant that his child was only three months old and not six months, and that he would get the child vaccinated when it was of the proper age. The complainant thereupon grew angry and threatened him. Inspector Slovane stated at this stage that the accused had been charged before Mr. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday, and remanded till Thursday, no evidence having been recorded in the case. The magistrate remarked that as he had already recorded evidence in the case he thought it best to dispose of the case himself, especially as the charge-sheet now before him did not bear Mr. Dastur's signature. At the conclusion of the inquiry the magistrate held that the case was a false one and called upon the complainant to give an explanation. The complainant stated that he bore no enmity against the accused and the reason why certain witnesses had given evidence against him was that a certain section of the public was opposed to vaccination. The magistrate said he did not believe the evidence of the complainant. It was ridiculous to suppose that he would submit tamely to be robbed of his money and an umbrella and not say a word till he saw a police sepoy outside. The Court struck the case out as malicious and false, and discharged the accused. The magistrate further said that on a proper application being filed he would give the necessary permission for the prosecution of the complainant.

MR. SHAPURJEE ON VICEROYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leader of yesterday, reviewing the speeches made at the farewell dinner given by the United Service Club at Simla to Lord Elgin, you are pleased to observe: "It is found more and more difficult to get men of the necessary standing and experience to accept the highest appointment in the gift of the Crown." Before the appointments of the last two or three Viceroys were definitely made the unfortunate Indian Viceroyalty had been offered to and refused by able men, and the scandal of such refusals by really worthy men went so far at the time Lord Lansdowne was going to leave charge of his office that a local English paper I remember aptly said that our Viceroyalty was going begging. You are pleased to attribute the difficulty of getting men of the necessary standing and experience to the burden being so great and the responsibility so heavy "of governing India. Your view is, I beg to submit, correct in a measure; but I trust you will allow it to be mentioned, Sir, that in view of the spread of education and civilization, as so glibly talked of in the report on the Moral and Material Progress in India, the task, as a perfectly natural consequence, of governing India ought to be easy. Many people are heard talking of the increasing difficulty of governing India, but nobody distinctly and specifically points out the cause or causes how or why it is, if it is so. If anything is directly pointed at as creating difficulty in governing India it is the ever widest deplorable monetary condition of India. The ways and means, however, shown for slowly, and partly if not wholly, overcoming this difficulty is neither to the taste nor turn of mind of the rulers. It would, no doubt, be of invaluable use to know definitely and satisfactorily the particular causes wherein the alleged difficulty or difficulties lie. But I may be allowed to say, Sir, that a true English statesman of real calibre, would not feel himself deterred by the alleged difficulty of governing India. England did produce statesmen who were capable of keeping within their ken the doings, as it were, of almost the whole of the agitated world in relation to herself. It is no great compliment to England, I venture to submit, to say, it is more and more difficult to get men of the necessary standing and "experience." Unless the English nation has been deteriorating or degenerating by the end of the nineteenth century, there must be found in it many courageous hearts, true and good and many resourceful heads. But the real cause of the difficulty, to my mind, Sir, in getting men of sterling ability and high character for the unfortunate Viceroyity of India lies in the execrable practice for some time past of using the Viceroy's of India as puppets to be made to respond to the pulls of wire held stiffly and fast at London in the hands of men having deficient knowledge. No man, especially a Britisher, of high character and attainments, who could think and act for himself, having the courage of his conviction to take upon himself the responsibility of a decisive and effective action without pusillanimously depending altogether upon others' views and notions. No such man, Sir, would ever like to be a Viceroy in name and a led captain indeed. All the ignominy resulting from bad measures belongs to the Viceroy, and all the pleasure of stern commandings belongs to the Secretary of State for India. It is a well-known fact that the very best men with the requisite qualifications, whom we indeed do badly want, not caring to accept the high post, under the circumstance just mentioned, only secondary men are obliged to be accepted for the Indian Viceroyalty.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

THE *Gaulois* declares that M. Casimir-Perier has declined to make any statement regarding the account of his resignation recently published. He simply referred his interlocutors to the statement made by him before the Seine Assize Court on February 8, which was as follows:—"I know nothing regarding the affair before the Court, and as to other matters, my duty and the sentiment of my responsibility impose silence."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade.....	0	0	
B	Mandvie.....	2	1	21
	Chuckla.....	0	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	4	2	14
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar.....	0	0	
	Khara Talao	1	1	
	Kumbarwada.....	3	0	
D	Khetwady.....	1	0	9
	Girgaum	1	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	21
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	2	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	3
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion.....	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	7
	Worlee	1	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown ...	9	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain.....		1	21
	Arthur Road		2	
	Modykhana.....		2	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	General Mahomedan		1	
	Bhatia		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Total....	30	14	99
	Total plague deaths to date.....	31,824	27,999	
	Same date last year.....	13	9	123

DAMAUN.

Owing to the total disappearance of the plague in the District of Damaun, the Damaun plague Commissioner (Dr. Pinto) has thought fit to proceed to Surat to interview the authorities there on the subject of quarantine at Challa and by a providential coincidence the Resolution of the Bombay Government of the 17th instant announces "that the Government want it to be understood that Railway detention camps and passes will be discontinued." People are hopeful that they will now be freely allowed to leave Damaun for Nagar Haweli District and British territories.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN AT FALKLAND ROAD.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Jaina, a Mahomedan woman of questionable character, who was alleged to have been murdered in her room at Falkland Road, by one Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood, a Mahomedan fireman, by means of a knife on the afternoon of the 6th instant. Superintendent, McDermott attended the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The accused was brought in police custody from the Common Jail, Dr. Charsley the acting surgeon to the Coroner and the Police, deposed that on the 7th instant he made an autopsy of the body of the deceased at the morgus and found a superficial jagged incision about three inches long over the throat, just above the upper cartelege of the larynx. There were several small incisions on the index, front and middle fingers of the right and left hands. There was also an incised wound about three inches and a-half in depth, penetrating the sixth right intercostal space, cutting the seventh right costal cartelege and passing through the inner edge of the right cobe of the liner, increasing the large abdominal vein lying posterior to the liner. The direction of the wound was backwards, downwards and slightly inwards towards the medical line of the body. There was a large quantity of blood in the cavity arising from the hæmorrhage from the liver and the vein. Dr. Charsley was of opinion that the death was due to hæmorrhage from a penetrating wound of the liver and the large abdominal vien. The wound on the throat could have been caused with the knife now produced. It was possible that the wounds on the fingers could also have been caused with the same knife. The witness doubted whether the wound on the abdomen could have been caused with the knife in its present state. Such a knife could not have caused such a wound on the abdomen. It must have been a sharper and stronger knife than the one now produced.

Sitta, a Hindu girl, and a neighbour of the deceased, deposed that on the afternoon of the day in question she saw the accused sitting down by the side of the deceased. Witness then went into her own room, closed the door from the inside and lay down to sleeep. Shortly after she heard the deceased cry "Mella, Mella." Witness opened her door and while going to the deceased's room, she met the accused running towards the staircase. On entering the room, witness saw deceased lying down on her bed, bleeding from a wound on the abdomen. Witness became alarmed, returned to her room and closed the door from the inside.

The accused at this stage, having expressed a desire to make a statement, the Coroner ordered the police officers in charge of the case to withdraw. The accused Shaik Ahmed then made a statement, saying that on the afternoon of the day in question he was very drunk and did not know what happened. Before going to the room of the deceased, he had taken some toddy. On that day he went to the deceased and after having stayed with her for some time, he sent Rahimut woman to fetch some beadees and he went into the inner room and saw the deceased warming some water to bathe. He sat down in the dewankhana. Deceased came there afterwards, picked up a bottle of country liquor and served him with two pegs, which he drank. The deceased also drank two glasses out of the bottle. She then returned to the fire place to warm water. He then got up from his seat went to her cot in the dewankhana and lay down. He called out to the deceased, who came back into the dewankhana, with a knife in her right hand. While lying down on the cot, accused caught hold of her arm and pulled her near him. He was trying to sit up on the cot and she was then lying down, her right hand with the knife, being on her abdomen. His right thigh fell on her right hand and on his removing his thigh from her abdomen, he saw the knife had penetrated on her abdomen. He immediately pulled out the knife from off the abdomen, wiped it on his trousers, threw it away in the room and left the place. He went home, where he changed his clothes. He afterwards took a pillow and a mat from his room and went and lay down on the road in front of his otta. As he was lying down, police havaldar Luximon and a man named Mahaboob came there an hour after and arrested him. They took him in a victoria to the room of the deceased and placed him before European Police Officers. The accused denied having committed the murder of the deceased Jaina. While he was in her room he sent for some liquor. At this stage the inquiry was further adjourned to Saturday afternoon next.

WHEN the command of the Khartoum expedition was being discussed, it was generally thought that Sir Francis Grenfell would himself lead the combined forces against the Khalifa. It is an open sceret (says the London correspondent of the "Manshester Guardian") that the officer commanding the Egyptian Army waived his own claim in favour of the Sirdar, who had done so well in last season's Nile campaign. More than this General Grenfell has rendered magnificent service at the base of operations, and has loyally supported the commanding at the front in every possible way. If it is too much to say that the success at Omdurman was due to the thoroughness of the work at the base, it is literally true that things would have gone very differently had General Grenfell as the senior officer, allowed a shadow of jealousy or ill-feeling to come between him and the Sirdar. Nor is it to be forgotten that it was Sir Francis who raised the Egyptian Army to its present state of efficiency, and who was responsible for the choice of the British officers whose brilliant work has so largely contributed to the Sirdar's success. We may therefore expect to see General Grenfell figuring conspicuously in the forthcoming list of honours. Omdurman will ever be a sad memory to him, for his nephew, Lieutenant Grenfell, was killed in the charge of the 21st Lancers. But that is only another reason why the debt which the country owes to the gallant soldier should be recognised.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers of the R. A. M. C. have been placed under orders for duty in this country, and been posted to the commands noted. Where not otherwise stated the replacements are in the room of officers whose tour has expired:—

Punjab Command.—Majors Barnes vice Winter, G. Robinson vice H. Johnston, who has exchanged with Major P. Gordon, Captains Gorradaile vice MacDowell, W. Graham vice Buist; Lieutenants Corkery vice Captains J. Kelley Cummins vice Lawson, and W. Hudleston, vice Tayeke.

Bengal Command.—Major Geoghegan vice Lieutenant Colonel Pollock, promoted; Lieutenants Hopkins vice Begbie, E. Bliss vice J. Alexander, Poe vice Pilcher, Gaine vice Buchanan, S Archer vice J. Hennessy, Stallard vice Holt, and Norrington vice Faichnie.

Madras Command.—Major J. Burrows vice T. Lucas; Captain Clapham vice G. Crawford; Lieutenant Jephson vice F. Symons who has exchanged with Captain Gibbard.

Bombay Command.—Majors J. Battersby vice R. Kirkpatrick, J. Stuart vice Culling who has exchanged with Major Myles.

Captain J. P. Morton, I. M. S., has been permitted to return to India in view to his restoration to the effective list.

The Secretary of State has approved the grant to Cololel W.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 20.

THERE were Rs. 16,00,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted to Calcutta yesterday in London, Rs. 21,20,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 2,20,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 15-16d., 10 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. An extra allotment of Bills was made on Bombay, at 1s. 4d. It was announced that Rs. 40,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 3-4d.

In the price of Consols there was a drop of 5-16 per cent., to 109 1-4. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., to 102; but Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·32 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 113, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 3-8. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 27 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal underwent no alteration, 60 cents per oz. being still quoted, and 4·84 1-4 dollars for demand Exchange on London. For Braziers' Copper the quotation was lb. 61.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 18,000 bales, inclusive of 500 bales Surats; and the Imports, 6,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round, but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. per lb. lower, 3d. being quoted for October and February-March deliveries. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained in New York at 5 1-16 cents per lb.; Futures both for January and April were 4 points lower, at 5·30 and 5·44 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 73,000 bales.

White Karachi Wheat was quoted at 29 5-8s., November and December shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal and Red Karachi at 29 1-8s., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal. The price of Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was 38 1-2s. per 416lbs., October and November shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market steady; and that of Caunpore Yellow Rapeseed, 38s. per 416lbs., October and November shipment, to Havre sellers via the Canal, in a steady market.

Locally, the Cotton Market has been dull to-day. No purchases were reported on account of shippers; while the Mills bought 100 bales Chopda at Rs. 128 per candy, 250 Oomrawuttee at 129, 100 Dhamargaum at Rs. 131, and 100 Broach at Rs. 143.

To-day's telegraphic advices from the Cotton-growing districts are a repetition of the previous ones, the weather continuing bright and seasonable throughtout the receipts of Cotton to date:—

	1898	1897	Difference
Receipts for the week	5105	5230	—125
Do from 1st to 19th October	11796	8311	+3485
Exports for the week			
Europe	1045	2085	—1040
China, Japan and Coast Ports	7300	668	+6632
Total	8345	2753	+5592
Exports from 1st to 19th October			
Europe	5755	2615	+3140
China	...	...	...
Japan	15196	300	+14896
Coast Ports	1351	1347	+4
Total	22302	4262	+18040
Afloat in Harbour			
Europe	2359	...	+2359
China, Japan and Coast Ports	2058	773	+1285

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	739	bales.
Wheat	9,433	cwts.
Linseed	4,833	,,
Rapeseed	7,330	,,
Gingellyseed	4,590	,,
Poppyseed	2,034	,,
Castorseed	5,840	,,
Rice	1,583	,,

FREIGHTS are steady and unchanged.

Exchange.—Rates have continued at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry for ready Telegraphic and Demand at 1s. 3 31-32d., and a moderate amount of business was done threat. A few Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 4 5-32d., and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. ,,
Francs	1·70 1-2 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet to weak at 94 1-4 for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 84 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—China and Swadeshi Mills are Rs. 5 higher, and Hyderabad Rs. 5 lower; Tapti Valley Rly., are Rs. 7 1-2 higher.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 15th October, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 22,37,757 8 7 }			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 12,77,644 7 14 }	35,15,402	0	6
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	226,34,881	10	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,020	11	11
Sundries	9,79,508	8	0
Total	361,37,812	14	6
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	36,29,336	8	0
Other authorised Investments	9,66,026	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	39,13,448	5	1
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	53,85,449	12	5
Bills discounted and purchased	71,94,270	0	4
Balances with other Banks	7,81,641	9	2
Bullion	9,523	3	11
Dead stock	8,15,927	10	0
Stamps	12,425	2	0
Sundries	82,621	2	1
	226,95,659	11	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	134,42,143	3	3
Total	361,37,812	14	6

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 15th October, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,32,054	3,58,730	6,441	4,97,225
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	3,90,203
Increase				1,07,022

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, ScindiaNeemuch, RewariFerozepore and CawnporeAchnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,675·91 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	25,17,688
Total for 9 weeks	11,41,181	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,612	1,47,163	5,613	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,53,178	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494
Increase for the week				Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date				,, 87,194

P.-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September, 1898, on 1728 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	...	23
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	3,071	1,339	2	4,412
Total for 9 weeks	3,371	1,439	2	4,812
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	201	101	3	305
Per mile of Ry do.	12	6	...	18
Total to corresponding date do.	3,248	189	19	4,456
Increase for the week				Rs. 95
Ditto to date				,, 356

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SIND.

MARRIAGE.

MAUCHAN—HART—October 12, at St Andrew's Church, Karachi, by the Rev J Henderson, Bugle-Major Malcolm Mauchan, Highland Light Infantry, to Mary Eilen, eldest daughter of Simpon Hart, of Liverpool.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRASIER-CREAGH—October 10, at Oaklands, Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of S Brasier Creagh, of a son.

FRASER—October 15, at Amritsar, the wife of E G Fraser, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

HUGGE—October 12, at Saugor, C P, the wife of Major G S Hogge, 12th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WARD—WOOD—October 10, at St Paul's Church, Dibrugarh, by the Rev H G Russell, assisted by the Rev M Rainford, Noel Edward, third son of Sir William Ward, late Chief Commissioner of Assam, to Jessie Mabel, eldest daughter of J Montgomery Wood, of Dibrugarh, Assam.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1898.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH'S contribution to the Fashoda question is the most warlike utterance yet heard on the subject from a Minister in office. The Chancellor of the Exchequer goes further than Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith in beating the war-drum. For such it is, when a great Power is told that though the Fashoda question is capable of a friendly solution, yet England has put her foot down, and that though war after eighty years of peace would be a calamity "we will not shrink from anything, knowing that the Government is supported by a United People." Such language is a defiance, a provocation which it will be exceedingly difficult to ignore. We are far indeed from diplomatic suavities, by which statesmen formerly veiled threats of war. M. Thier's well said to the Austrian Ambassador who let fall the observation, that if a certain step were taken by Napoleon III. his Government would regard it as a *casus belli*, that a responsible Government never speaks of war while there is any hope of peace; the word once uttered would probably be regarded as a challange and make war certain. "But" said that adroit statesman, "I, who am not in office may mention to you, that the French Government has prepared two decrees, one convoking the Chambers to vote £10,000,000 for preparations for war, and another mobilising 250,000 men if you do not withdraw your troops from the Sardinian frontier." The troops were withdrawn, and war was averted. Sir Michael Hicks Beach now heads the record for bellicose speeches in which actual war is threatened without circumlocution. A few months ago at Bristol he declared in the most positive language, that the Government would maintain British rights to the Open Door at Port Arthur and Talienwan—"even at the cost of war"—war with Russia on that occasion, which everyone understood, must mean war with France and possibly with Germany also. The press at Home applauded the speech, and exulted that the Government had at length put their foot down, and that, come one, come all, we would fight them all, single-handed.

That phase of ebullient opinion passed, and was succeeded by a disposition to rely on alliances. Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham took the audience and the country into his confidence, and confessed that Russia is so invulnerable, that we can do nothing to hurt her without the alliance of another great Power, thereby hinting at Germany. But above all an alliance between the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers was what he bade us place our trust in. As the United States were at the time in some trepidation about the possible intervention of the Continental Powers in the interest of peace and the maintenance of the *status quo*, some public men and all the Yellow Press applauded the "waving of the flags" at Birmingham as the greatest achievement in statesmanship the world had ever seen. We hear very little now about an offensive and defensive alliance between London and Washington. The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not appear to have referred to it at North Shields. He rather excluded such an idea by the cheering statement that the Government will not shrink from anything when it is supported by a United People. The Colonial Secretary will probably make a note of the fact that foreign alliance, whether with Germany or the United States, is quite superfluous, and take an early opportunity of recanting his Birmingham confession of faith in alliances. Nevertheless it is impossible to ignore the gravity of the international situation when war is openly spoken of by a Minister of the Crown, while leading Members of the Opposition vie with each other in bellicose oratory. So far no member of the French Cabinet seems to have used the language of menace while M. Lavessan, has had the decision and courage to recommend France to make sacrifices rather than go to war with the Nation that takes a third of the total French exports. He does not tell them to refuse even to discuss the question, to put their foot down and make England eat the leek, M. Meline, the late Prime Minister, in his paper, the *Matin*—has pleaded for discussion, for give and take, for some reasonable compromise. But if the report be true that extraordinary activity prevails in Toulon, that the dockyards are busy day and night, and men-of-war and transports are being fitted out in all haste, the absence of provocative speeches in France would be only the more significant of a determination to put the question at issue to the arbitrament of war. Still, it is noticeable that every minatory pronouncement, of which there has been no lack in England, is prefaced by an expression of the fullest confidence in the conciliatory spirit of the French Government, and the hope is confidently expressed that a pacific solution will be arrived at. Another reassuring symptom is, that we hear nothing of active preparations at Brest, Cherbourg, or other French naval ports. Nor is there any hint of exceptional activity in the English dockyards. In the absence of such preparations, or at all events of any mention of them, the political barometer, though not pointing to set fair, cannot be held to presage the hurricane of war.

Do not evil that good may come, is an accepted maxim of the higher morality, though it is not unfrequently honoured in the breach rather than in the observance. The converse warning that you should not do good lest evil befall, would be scouted by the British Association as well as the Church Conference, and the propounder would have a very bad time. Dr. Robert Needham Cust, who is now in his seventy-fifth year, thirty years ago threw up a brilliant position in the Indian administration, at a time when the highest offices, emoluments and honours were within reach, returned to England pension under the influence of a cruel bereavement, and has since filled folio pages of the catalogues British Museum, Bodlean and other libraries, with the titles books on Language and Religion, in all their aspects, has a word or two to say on the problem just indicated. He concludes his "Chapter in the History of the Conquest of tae Punjab" in the *Calcutta Review*, to which we recently drew attention, by recalling the fact that on Palm Sunday, 1846, he rode into the newly annexed Province of the Jullunder Doab, prize of the successful battles a few months before with the Sikh Khalsa army. In that Province Alexander had erected a monument to mark the furthest point to which he had carried his victorious army in India. In due time Cust reached Hoshyarpur, his first District, and there he found, seated under trees, John Lawrence, whom he was to serve for twenty-one years, Henry Riddle, Postmaster-General of the Agra Province, and Henry Lumsden, a young officer, copying John Lawrence's letters; "Here we issued under the order of the Governor-General the famous Trilogue:

(1) Thou shalt not burn thy widows!
(2) Thou shalt not kill thy daughters!
(3) Thou shalt not bury alive thy lepers"

Three laws which were right and good in themselves; to all appearance destined to add largely to the sum of human happiness, while reducing proportionately the sum of human cruelty on the one hand, and human suffering on the other. And yet, writes Dr. R. N. Cust, LL.D., half a century's experience shows that they have eventuated in the existence of twenty-two millions of widows, a large number of unmarried women—a social feature unknown before—and armies of lepers passing and repassing over the country. These righteous, and apparently most beneficial prohibitions, were dictated by the Conquerors to the assembled landed Proprietors of the Province, who were not free to object that they would lead to untold evils within a short space of years, though they were doubtless quite satisfied in their own minds that such would be the case. The laws in question were propounded after the thunder and lightning of Conquest, as the Ten Commandments were delivered to Moses in thunder and lightning on Sinai.

There can be now no question of rescinding them. Such errors, if errors they be, can not be recalled. Even the most orthodox Sikh would feel something of a shock if the Government were to legalise suttee, encourage infanticide, when superfluous girls are in question, and ordain that lepers shall be buried alive wherever found. But it is well to note that even our best actions may sometimes lead to unforeseen and very undesirable results. In West Africa one result of the abolition of the slave trade is that the tribes in the interior now make no prisoners of war; having no market for them, the victors kill off the vanquished, whose continued existence in their vicinity would constitute a standing danger to themselves. The abolition of slavery in the Soudan by Khedivial decrees, intended to satisfy British conscientious objections to the peculiar institution, resulted in the uprising of the Mahdists, who, under the skilled leading of the impoverished slave dealers, overthrew the Egyptian domination, and led to many bloody and disastrous campaigns. The *Saturday Review* has let in some light on the methods of warfare by which Egyptian civilisation is being restored in the Soudan. The wounded are slain and prisoners are at a discount. Some twenty or thirty thousand Dervishes were killed in the battle or battue of Omdurman, the successful force losing only a couple of hundred men. If the Egyptians were free to sell prisoners in the bazaars of Cairo, the slaughter would not have been so great. Cæsar was not sparing of life when conferring the inestimable gift of Roman civilisation on Gaul. But he did not kill all his prisoners. He sold 50,000 to the dealers on one occasion at a very fair figure. Wholesale slaughter would not have paid. Titus, who destroyed Jerusalem, the garrison of which would not come to terms, carried away 60,000 captive Jews to build a magnificent Temple of Peace in Rome and commemorate his victory. The abolition of slavery had many advantages, but it deprives victorious generals of any market for prisoners. "I want no more prisoners," said Bismarck, during the war of 1870-71. "The officer who makes prisoners should be court-martialed." The Iron Chancellor expressed his anger when informed erroneously that Garibaldi and 13,000 foreigners had been made prisoners; they should have been all shot out of hand. If they could have been sold at even ten or twelve pounds a piece, the clear profit of a good round million or thereabouts might have been a temptation to spare their lives. The slave market is not an agreeable place under any circumstances, but most people would prefer to be conducted thither to be sold to the highest bidder than to be taken straight to the abattoir. Slavery has been banished by modern civilisation, and in civilised countries it has perished utterly. But in countries that are not civilised, its enforced abolition is not an unmixed gain to humanity. It has been very truly said, that the mild patriarcal form of slavery just abolished in Pemba, was incomparably more merciful and human than the system of enforced labour that has been introduced in Rhodesia under the heavy hand of M. Rhodes. But he does not call it slavery.

A FURTHER improvement in the public health is recorded this week, the total number of deaths from all causes being 828 as compared with 990 last week and 1,002 the week before. The death-rate is down to 50·36. The corresponding week last year was 47·26 and the average over the similar periods of the past five years 33·66; so that, as will be seen we are still far more unhealthy than we ought to be. Fevers, including plague, show a fall of 87 in the week, the fatal plague cases being 90 fewer. This is distinctly encouraging, almost justifies the anticipation that the recently reported recrudescence is at an end. During the past week Upper Colaba, South Fort, Esplanade, Walkeshwar, Mahalaxhmi, Sewri, Sion, and Mahim, eight sections in all, were entirely free. Mandvi, Kumbharwada and Kamatipura suffered most, nineteen being the greatest number of cases, none of the others running into double figures. E. ward which includes Byculla and Mazagon is now most unhealthy as compared with normal returns. But it is satisfactory to note that the plague officers are vigilant, and in that ward alone last week no less than 1,928 houses were inspected and 183 disinfected. In C. ward, which embraces Market and Dhobi Talao, 2,977 houses were inspected. The Health Officer's returns show that of 255 attacks during the week only in 86 cases were the patients removed to hospital, a matter which does not say much for native appreciation of the establishments provided for them, or indicate the necessity for any large expenditure on hospitals in the coming cold weather. Of 8,275 houses inspected by the special officers they found it necessary to condemn only six. A hundred and eighty-four contacts were segregated. Of other diseases than plague phthisis was responsible for more than an average number of deaths, the number being 101 as compared with 89; diseases of the nervous system 62 against 47; affections of the respiratory organs 135 against 86, while the figures under dysentery and diarrhœa were larger than last year, as also those under "old age and debility" which stand at 73 as compared with 57.

THE Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce in succession to the late Mr. John Marshall has had many interesting experiences. He was for some years English Secretary in the Turkish Embassy in London, and thereafter, on the recommendation of Sir Donald Wallace, became Secretary to Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., Director-General of the Ottoman Bank (not "Comptroller of the Ottoman Debt" as stated elsewhere.) During his service with Sir Edgar Vincent he visited many countries, either in his company for on independent missions. One of these latter carried him repeatedly to Aden, the Red Sea—and Southern Arabia his party was the first European expedition to enter the interior of Hadramaut and map the country. They thus snatched from poor Theodore Bent by a couple of weeks the glory, such as it was, of having been the first white men to pass through that country. An illustrated notice of the expedition appeared in the "Graphic" of the time. At another point of the Southern Arabian coast, called the "Pirate Coast" Ras Fertak, they were obliged to pretend to be Frenchmen, and to land half the crew with magazine rifles before the natives allowed the expedition to land. The mission on which he was then employed ultimately brought him to India in 1894, to negociate certain matters with the Government of India, and during his stay he made the acquaintance of Mr. Marshall, and was associated with him in the direction of a large and very prosperous undertaking.

MR. GEORGE WYNDHAM, who has been selected to succeed the Hon. St. John Brodrick as Under Secretary for War, is another of the promising young men of the Conservative party, who has a seat so firm at Dover, that since he defeated Major Edwards by a majority of over twelve hundred, they have not thought it worth while to oppose him. He was formerly in the Army, by no means a disqualification for the post of Under Secretary for War, and served with the Coldstream Guards in the Suakin expedition. After retiring from the Army, he entered Parliament and became private secretary to Mr. Balfour, and as private secretary to that gentleman, his name was "appended to most of the audacious figures and sarcastic flouts which have made the Irish Secretary so beloved by his political friends and detested by his political opponents." He has made speeches in the late Parliament which proved him to possess ability, as well as eloquence and industry, and, says a recent sketch of the new Under Secretary, in all Irish debates, on African questions and in the Factory Bill Committee, he betrayed a readiness and thoroughness that displeased his enemies and rejoiced his friends. He is enthusiastic and can make others share his raptures. In Parliament, Mr. Wyndham, who is now on the high road to a Cabinet Minister's portfolio, is known as Mr. Balfour's *alter ego*. Besides being a politician, Mr. Wyndham is a man of letters, and recently published an edition of North's "Plutarch."

THE strained relation between Great Britain and France yesterday caused a fall of five-sixteenths in Consols.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. V. Vernoon, I.C.S., to do duty as Administrator of the Sachin State, vice Mr. J. A. G Wales, I.C.S.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain J. R. B. G. Carter to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris on leave.

MR. W. DODERET, I.C.S., Collector of the Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and nineteen days.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. T. W. Baker, B.A., I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Kanara.

LAW LU, second son of the Thebaw Sawbwa, who spent a year at Rugby, has been appointed a Myook of the fourth grade.

CAPTAINS HUNTER and Brown, R.A., have been appointed Inspectors of Ordnance machinery, and come out from Home next month.

CAPTAIN J. R. B. G. CARTER, acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 10th October.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W.B. FERRIS, Political Agent Mahi Kantha, hae been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

THE undermentioned Doctors, lately arrived from England, reported themselves for Plague duty:—Doctors H. C. Patrick, J. Boyd, and J. S. Fraser.

THE Madras Government has not yet decided whom it will appoint to take charge of the Tenancy Bill, relinquished by Mr. Crole.

CAPTAIN CHENEVIX-TRENCH, British Joint Commissioner, Ladakh, leaves Leh on the 19th October, reaching Srinagar on the 30th.

GENERAL SIR MANSFIELD AND LADY CLARKE, returned to Srinagar from the interior on the 12th October, and were to leave for Bombay on the 15th idem.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DRANE, the Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, has gone on a tour of medical inspection in the Jhelum Valley Road and Poonch.

MUCH enthusiasm has, we read, been aroused in Colombo in anticipation of the forthcoming St. Andraw's Dinner, and the clans are combining to give "hail" to the saint in Colombo. Already 50 names have been given in for the function should it be held in Colombo, and as many more are expected. With a large up-country contingent the dinner promises to be a record one.

THE Government has made over an old building in the Khudsia Bagh at Delhi to the local Masonic fraternity, who will make use of it as a Lodge.

THE net result of the Simla Fancy Fair, organised by Lady Collen in aid of the Ripon Hospital, is a sum exceeding Rs. 20,000.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN has consented to preside, in the absence of the Viceroy (who will be in Burma) at this year's St. Andrew's dinner at Calcutta.

WE are glad to learn that Sir Charles Nairne is now quite convalescent, and will be able to leave Simla for Bombay on the 29th instant en route home.

THE Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, has been asked for the services of sixteen medical officers for employment on plague duty.

COLONEL WARBURTON, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the North-West Provinces, has been granted furlongh in India preparatory to retirement.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, on relief by Mr. C. R. Roper, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

MR. E. M. PRATT, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, has been granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

MAJOR DEANE, Political Agent of Malakand, arrived at Nowshera on the 16th instant, and left a few hours after for Malakand with Mrs. Deane, who had arrived the evening before.

CAPTAIN J. MANNERS-SMITH, V.C., C.I.E., has started from Srinagar for Gilgit, and has takencharge of the Gilgit British Agency from Captain McMahon near Astor.

MR. J. CRUMMY, Senior Superintendent of Police, has been granted one month's privilege leave since yesterday. Superintendent McDermott acting for Mr. Crummy, during the period.

IT is notified that a portion, viz., Rs. 30,000, of the loan of 6 lakhs, proposed for the construction of works for supplying the City of Surat with water, will be raised by the Municipality at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

BOISTEROUS weather prevailed in Kashmir on the 13th October. There was wind, lightning, thunder and rain, but by the evening it cleared up again, and on the following morning the air was cool and pure after the storm.

THE Governor of Madras has rejected a proposal made to him to prohibit railway traffic with Bangalore until the plague there abates. Such an expedient, as he says, would be both useless and harmful.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I.C.S. Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, during the absence of Mr. Pratt, or pending further orders.

THE services of Captain B. H. F. Leumann, M.B I.M.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties in the Dharwar District.

CAPTAIN BURDON, I.M.S., goes at once to Gilgit to act as Agency Surgeon in place of Captain Roberts, who has met with a severe accident while riding Captain Roe, R.E., of the Sappers and Miners, and Lieutenant James, 1st Madras Pioneers, have been deputed to Bangalore for plague duty.

REGARDING the tours to be made during November and December by members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Sir A. Trevor will probably visit Madras and Southern India; Mr. Chalmers will proceed to Rajputana; and Mr. Rivaz to Hyderabad.

MR. COTTON, Chief Commissioner of Assam, leaves Shillong on his cold weather tour on November 8th; proceeding to Gauhati, thence by rail over the Assam-Bengal line to Lumding; thence to Nowgong, Tezpur and other places on the river to Dibrugarh; arriving there about the 10th December.

THE Durand Medal for 1898 has been given to Subadar Madurai, Madras Sappers and Miners. This medal, in memory of the late Sir Henry Durand, is given annually to each corps in turn, to the native officer, non-commissioned officer or sapper who has distinguished himself by good and efficient service.

THE total land revenue for the Assam Valley Districts for 1897 amounted to Rs. 46,97,453 and of this 92·12 per cent. was collected, the outstanding balance being the largest that has ever been known in Asam, though this was to some extent to be anticipated owing to the very unfavourable conditions of the year. Mr Cotton can find some excuse for the failure to collect the amount due in the Nowgong District, where, owing to the ravages of the dreaded "ka a azar" considerable areas of land are being deserted and uncultivated, but none for Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, where it should be possible to collect the full amount.

THE Assam Railways and Trading Company extracted 170,955 tons of coal from the mines at Tikak and Ledo during 1897, or 5,000 tons less than in the previous year. On the other hand, the output from the Namdang and Tirap grants is increasing rapidly, 26,544 tons being extracted against 110 tons last year. The quantity of oil extracted from the wells at Digboi was 13,000 gallons less than in the previous year, and the wells of the Assam Oil Syndicate remained unworked. These two concessions have now been amalgamated, and the Government of India has been asked to sanction their transfer to a new company which it is proposed to float with sufficient capital property to exploit the oil-bearing strata.

WITH a view to prevent the spread of the plague among the troops, it has been decided that if a station from which troops are about to move in relief should be at the time infected with plague, the following precautions should be taken to communication with the civil authorities concerned—(*a*) If a corps or its followers are infected, assuming that cases of plague have been segregated, the corps should remain in segregation for ten days after the occurrence of the last case, before moving in relief; (*b*) if a corps moves from an infected station or district, the followers should be kept in segregation for ten days previous to departure; (*c*) if a corps moves from an infected station or its route lies through an infected district, it should move by rail.

AT the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Special Jury attended to go on with further evidence for the defence of Clive Durant. The accused, however, applied for an adjournment on the ground that he was suffering from fever and nervous prostration, as certified by Dr. Charlesley, acting Police Surgeon. His lordship told the accused that the proceedings of his case had been very protracted, and he was not going to allow the proceedings to be brought into contempt by his frequent applications for adjournment; although, on the other hand, the court did not wish to force him to go on with the case if he was really ill. The acting Police Surgeon was examined at some length; and stated his opinion that the accused would not be in a fit state to proceed with his trial that or the following day. At the suggestion of the jury, Durant was ordered to go to the European General Hospital for treatment; and the medical officer was to be requested to report whether, in his opinion, he would be in a fit state to go on with the case to-day. The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

A CABINET MINISTER ON ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

Addressing a meeting at North Shields Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government was animated by a thoroughly friendly spirit for the great French Nation, and he hoped and believed that the Fashoda question was capable of a friendly solution, but at the same time England had put her foot down.

It would, he said, be a great calamity if after eighty years peace should be disturbed and we should be launched upon a great war, but, Sir Michael added, we shall not shrink from anything, knowing that the Government is supported by a united people.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST ANGLO-PHOBIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 20.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires: M. Lanessan, formerly Governor of French Indo-China, stoutly rates his compatriots for their Anglo-phobia, reminding them that their national honour and security is untouched. France, he says, must make sacrifices. Material and mental considerations should determine France to defer in this matter to England, who takes a third of the total French exports; Popularity-hunters, trading upon silly prejudices, have bought France to a dangerous point.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

The Doctor of the French Legation at Peking has visited the Emperor of China, whom he found to be cheerful but in a weak state and anæmic.

There is, however, no immediate danger of the Emperor's illness terminating fatally.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The 1st battalion Gordon Highlanders, has landed at Alexandria.

The 3rd battalion, Royal Fusiliers, now at Dover, has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Crete.

WITHDRAWAL OF TURKISH TROOPS FROM CRETE.

Turkish transports are now embarking the troops in Crete.

THE UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP FOR WAR.

Mr. George Wyndham has been appointed Under-Secretary for War in succession to the Hon. St. John Brodrick.

GENERAL LOCKHART'S DEPARTURE FOR INDIA.

Lord and Lady Roberts, with General and Lady White, bade farewell to General and Lady Lockhart at Victoria, to-day, on the departure of the latter for India

THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hongkong, starts for China to-morrow.

THE MAILS.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with the outward Mails of the 14th instant, left here at 1 a. m to-day.

JEWEL ROBBERY IN PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 20.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:

The jewels of Mary, Dowager-Dutchess of Sutherland, valued at £25,000, have been stolen in Paris. The Duchess in starting for Calais placed the case on the seat in the railway carriage remaining near the door. It is believed that the thieves entered the compartment by a corridor after tracking the owner for days.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND.

The train from Cleethorpe to Manchester collided on Monday night at Wragby Junction, with some timber projecting from a derailed waggon. Several carriages were wrecked, eight passengers being killed and others injured.

MR. WILFRED BLUNT'S DAUGHTER.

Mr. Wilfred Blunt's only daughter is engaged to Lord Neville, second son of the late Earl of Lytton.

VIOLENT GALES IN ENGLAND.

A series of violent gales have been disturbing the Channel traffic between Calais and Dover.

POLO TOURNAMENT, SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 20.

The semi-finals of the Hyderabad Junior polo tournament were played this afternoon; the first game was between the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and the Cheshire Regiment. The Cheshire were knocked out clean, the Contingent scoring eight goals three subsidiary to their four goals one subsidiary. The second game was very exciting; it was played between the 19th Hussars and Golconda A team. The game was watched by a great crowd of spectators with keen interest which dwindled into disappointment when the Hussars lost form and played loosely with the natural result that the Golconda's had the game to themselves and finally won by thirteen goals seven subsidiaries, to the Hussars two goals and two subsidiaries. The finals on Saturday will be played between the Golconda and Contingent teams.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane arrived here this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke? Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	27 11-16

FRONTIER NEWS.

ALL WELL IN THE TIRAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 20.

Landikotal news reports all well in the Tirah and the Jirgas have started for Peshawar to arrive there on the 22nd.

Mr. W. S. Davis, Assistant Political Officer, Malakand, proceeds on furlough from the 10th proximo.

THE WELSH REGIMENT.

Owing to the prevalence of plague, the 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, will be despatched by rail from Bellary to Ahmednagar.

THE NEW LIEUTENANT-GENERAL'S STAFF.

Major Stanton, R. A., and Captain Low, 9th Bengal Lancers, join Sir Robert Low's Staff at Bombay on the 29th, as Assistant Millitary Secretary and A. D. C., respectively.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS, COTTON AND INDIGO.

The second forecasts of the cotton crops and the first for Indigo, just issued show, that the cotton acreage is everywhere, but in Gujarat and Berar below the average, though larger than last year. The condition of the crops, however, is generally good.

Indigo yield is estimated at 85 per cent of an average crop in Bengal and 26 per cent below the average in the North-Western Provinces, while the area sown is less than half the average in Madras and one-third below last year in the Punjab. The Madras crop has been until lately in bad condition, but in the Punjab what there is fairly flourishing.

The cotton reports received are incomplete, but as far as they go, they shew that sowings have been made over a larger area than in last year, but are still below the average, and condition of the crop is generally good. The second forecast of early crop of the Deccan districts of Bombay gives an estimate of 1,068,000 acres being 23 per cent greater than last year but 85 per cent below the average. The information in regard to the late crop is incomplete, but in the native states of Gujarat, which contain about 70 per cent of area sown with the late crop, cultivation is about 20 per cent above the average; elsewhere it is below the average. The condition of the crop is fair in Palanpur, Baroda and Karnatak and elsewhere, good in Sind. The crop is in fair condition but the reports which are incomplete, shew the decrease to be due to insufficient water for irrigation. In Madras where the returns relate only to Government villages or about two-thirds of the British districts of the presidency, the area including the sowing of the later crop is 16 per cent. below last year, and 29 per cent less than the average, but sowings were still in progress. The condition of the crop is fair. The area sown in Berar is 20 per cent greater than last year, and an average crop is expected. There is an increase of 4 per cent over last year's area in the Central Provinces, and the yield is expected to exceed an average crop except in Narsinghpur and Chindwara. In the North-Western Province and Oudh, the yield is estimated at from 60 to 90 per cent over area, 20 per cent below the average. The estimate for Punjab gives an area of 13 per cent. smaller than last year's and the season has not been favourable.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Lieutenants Keen, 37th Bengal Infantry; Bowring, 2nd Punjab Infantry; and Bruce, 31st Bengal Infantry have been posted to the Home Department for appointment to the Punjab Commission.

Second Lieutenant Burton, Royal Inniskillings, has been appointed to the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Captain R. P. Stores, Adjutant, Simla Volunteers, is about to proceed on eight month's leave.

Lieutenent Hunter, R. E., recently employed on the Khyber Railway survey and Hyderabad Godawari Railway, leaves India shortly for Shanghai preliminary to joining the Yunnan Company Survey Expedition which reconnoitres between Yangtse river and Burma. Lieut J. H. Stewart, 39th Garhwalis Political Department, has been posted to Central India as Boundary Settlement Officer.

SECRETARY TO PLAGUE COMMISSIONER

Mr. C. J. Hallifax, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore has been selected for appointment, as Secretary to the Plague Commission.

COOPERS HILL ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Newly passed Coopers Hill Assistant Engineer F. K. Maclean is posted to Bombay and G. L. Thomson to Rajputana and Central India under last year's rules while Messrs. St. Farran and X Culland are posted direct to Bombay and O. H. Descune to Hyderabad under arrangement since introduced.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT KIRKEE.

POONA, OCT. 20.

A fatal accident happened this morning to gunner Green, of C Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Kirkee, Gunner Green was practising for the Lloyd Lindsay competition when his horse strumbled, fell and precipitated its rider on to his head breaking his neck. Deceased was found dead on the spot.

From enquries instituted as to the cause of gunners Green's accident, it appears that his horse in crossing the jump fell foul of the other horses, knocked against two and fell. The gunner was trodden upon, had his ribs kiched and an arm broken; he received severe injuries to his neck and head; he did not rally after being picked up, but died shortly after admission to hospital He was a time expired man 30 years of age, and was leaving India by the next troop steamer

DACOITY AT JUNAR AND OODEYPORE.

From recent information to hand regarding the dacoity at Junar and Oodeypore it says, that eleven persons from Junar and five from Oodeypore whose noses were cut are still under medical treatment. Doctor Bhagwat from Poona went there to fix their noses but it was too late, as the cartileges were cut off and had gone stale and he could not stick it. Out of sixteen persons two were Brahmins, one of them was the Kulkarni of Oodeypore whose fingers were also cut off; the other fourteen were of the Lingayat caste; one of them was an old pleader of Junar named Yanshett; he offered ornaments not to molest him, but they refused him. Mr. Guldr, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with armed policemen is searching for the Dacoits on the hills but they are still at large. The gang is headed by a notorious leader named Haibati Khade of Nasik for whose arrest a reward has been offered. He has left that district, gathered some men at Udeypore attecked the place and afterwards Junar as well.

PLAGUE.

There were ten cases and nine deaths in the Poona District. Plague is back in the Belgaum District. The magistrate of Belgaum issued notices to the residents of Belgaum City to evacuate the streets and after these were whitewashes they could come again and stay. Last week there were 353 cases and 262 deaths reported in the City, and 1775 cases and 1291 deaths in the Districts.

EARTHQUAKE AT BELGAUM.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Belgaum, Shahapur and Wadgaon on Saturday.

A MAGNIFICENT collection of Oriental arms, armour (including a suit of chain armour of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh), and jewels, which came into the possession of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, when Governor-General of India, from 1848 to 1855, will come under the hammer, in London, in about six weeks time, and will occupy several days in selling. The collection is regarded as one of the richest of its kind in existence, and some of the scimitars, swords, and daggers are of the most elaborate description, with handles of agate and jade, and richly studded with diamonds and other precious stones. Some of the vases and boxes are of solid gold.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

CHANGES IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND ROBBERY OF CARGO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, OCT. 9.

It transpired shortly before the end of last month that some important change in the Bushire Custom House was contemplated, but it was formally considered to point to a visit from one of the three Belgian officials who are engaged in the reorganization of the Persian Customs. It became definitely known, however, just before the 1st, that the customs were to be replaced under native control, and that by some means or another the Imperial Bank of Persia had been repaid the loan of £50,000, for which the necessity had been the Bushire Customs. It will be fresh in the memory of everyone, that suddenly last April the Imperial Bank announced that they had obtained control of the customs, and that thenceforth they proposed to impose the customs dues, which antagonistic feeling was displayed by the leading merchants, and as it was found that they would inflame the passions of the ignorant lower orders and incite them to acts of violence, it was deemed necessary by the consular authorities to invoke the aid of the naval officials. The Sphinx and Redbreast which were lying at Bushire under the command of Captain Baker D. S. O. in the Persian Gulf, were called upon, and Captain Baker sent a party of blue jackets to arrive off the custom house while the process of transference from the Persian to the Bank officials took place. This force remained guarding the custom house for nearly a fortnight and until all fear of disturbance had passed away which triction took place for several weeks, between the natives and the bank, all sorts of subterfuges being resorted to in order to oust the bank officials; amongst other things a boycott was organised, but this soon broke down for lack of efficient organisation. The native merchants simply bombarded the Shah by telegraph with their remonstrances, but the only appreciable effect was to swell the Imperial coffers with the proceeds from their lengthy "wires" What all those subterfuges and remonstrances has failed to effect, has however been accomplished by the simple process of paying the debt. How this has been accomplished no one quite seems to know. But the most probable among the many rumours floating about, is that the Begla begi has himself paid the money in order to run the Customs for his own profit; for it is extremely probable that after six months honest administration by the banks, this official has discovered that the Customs are worth considerably more than was formerly supposed. At present Bushire is undergoing one experience that has recently been very familier to her, for although many governors have been regularly appointed to the post, they have found it extremely hard to make the post support them in consequence of the receipts of the Customs being outside their control.

Just now there are many ex-governors of Bushire travelling about the country, and there are believed to be many who have never got as far as their appointment, but have stopped fainthearted, on the way. It is rumoured that a prince who is a near blood relative of the Shah has now been appointed, and that he was specially chosen with an eye to the needs of the turbulent tribes who live close to the island. His name is Mhadi Kuli Mirza Medes--sultan, but as the date of his arrival is very problematical, meanwhile the Wenga begi is acting governor. It will be remembered that he had charge of the Persian troops which were despatched to Galag to obtain reparation for the murder of Mr. Graves last December. On that occasion he was much hampered by the fact that his men were untrained, badly armed, and ill-fed. He nevertheless made several daring marches and managed to come to close quarters with the Baluchi tribesmen on several occasions, killing a few of their men and losing some himself. On each of those occasions the Dengu begi was well to the front, on one occasion being shot in the hand and losing two of his fingers. He finally killed one of the murderers and obtained possession of three others, one of whom was shot publicly at Jask as a warning to the Baluchis in the neighbourhood. Since then he has also been entrusted with the mission of dealing with the usurping Sheikh of Lingu. He has once before acted as deputy governor and was popular with all classes of natives, although a terror to the Evil Doers. A short time ago a Norwegian ship called here named the Parrais; formerly the Alphonse Parrais, British, belonging to F. Sheik and Company of London.

Naturally having changed her flag, she changed her officers also, and on her last visit to the port they were all Norwegians. This being her first visit since her change of flag, the officers not knowing the custom of the port made a mistake which the natives were quick to take advantage of. For instead of tallying the cargo into each lighter separately, they simply kept a running tally, and although their total tally was doubtless accurate they were unable to specify what cargo was in any individual lighter In consequeance of this, a scheme was set on foot by which the European merchants are said to have lost property valued at close upon £10,000, and the credit of the port has been merely shaken in the insurance world. The modus operandi was simple but effective. A lighter was chosen which arrived at the Custom house too late for discharge and which was anchored off the banks till next morning. During the night it unaccountably capsized, and next morning all the cargo—with the exception of a few bales of goods—had likely disappeared. Now as there had not been enough wind during the night to blow a leaf of a fir tree, it was naturally asked how the lighter had capsized in perfectly smooth waters, and as no rational excuse was forthcoming, suspicions of foul play were ripe amongst the consignees of cargo, on whom the loss will fall owing to their inability to obtain a certificate regarding their loss. The case was at once reported to the Consular authorities, and they are now busily and energetically investigating the subject. This is rendered easier by the fact that a large quntity of the lost property has beenfound in the bazars, and two native merchants are implicated in having forwarded some of it to Shiraz. It is be be hoped that the efforts of the Consular officials will meet with success otherwise the port which is already unfavourably known for many frauds on insurance people, will obtain a name which it will be hard indeed to remove This barefaced case, which could not possibly have been carried to a successful conclusion without the connivance of the minor customs officials, ought to be the means of drawing attention so strongly to this method of fraud, that it will prove to be the last case of its kind. The wenga begi has already punished the hammal bashis of the Custom house for their share in the matter—whether connivance or only carelessness remains to be proved.

Last week it was reported here that the Turkish authorities had forbidden the exportation of any more horses to India. As they needed all the available ones for military purposes. Consequently the B I S N Co's Kilva left without any. It now appears however that this was simply one of their usual tricks to obtain bakhsheesh and this week the Angria has a large consignment as usual.

H M S Redbreast called here last week to coal, on her way to protect the Indian dhous trading in the Shat-ell-Arab during the date season which is now in full swing. During her visit she fired a salute of 21 guns in honour of the victory of Omdurman. This was a very necessary and politic action, as it caused everyone to ask what the firing was about, and thus made the victory talked about by thousands of people who would not otherwise have known of the fight at all. Shortly after his departure H. M. S. Sphnix arrived and after coaling proceeds to Bombay.

It is currently reported that a Turkish man of war recently called at Linja, and after a short stay appointed a native merchant called Abdullah bin Kadir to act as consul in order to protect Turkish subjects should a row take place between the Arab Sheikh and his master the Shah. This is rather an unusual proceeding as it is customary to request the consent of a power before appointing a consul, and it is believed that in this case the usual formalities were dispensed with. The truth appears to be that as the inhabitants of Linja are divided about equally into Shias and Sunis, it is merely a political move on the part of the Sheikh who is trying to strengthen his position by playing off Turkish influence against his suzerain. If so, his conduct is foolish and will estrange the sympathies of every one from him. The Malik Tejar who was entrusted with the task of enforcing the prohibition in the trade in arms, is still very actively employed as he causes every vessel arriving or leaving to be thoroughly searched. This vigilance is sometimes rewarded. In one case last week no less than 40 rifles were captured in one boat. It is believed that many rifles were secreted last year at the time of the raid, and that they are being gradually exported; if so the trade must be uncommonly risky owing to the maliks ceaseless vigilance.

THE CRICKET RETROSPECT, OF 1818.

BY AN OLD HAND.

III.

I WAS reading a few days ago a review of a book called "The light side of cricket," a book written by Mr. E. O. B. Christian. I have not seen the book itself but was much impressed with the criticism and remarks of the reviewer, A.T.Q.C.; (initials that most readers will recognise.) As a plea for athletics, and cricket especially, he writes: "As for the type of mind developed, (or stunted if you choose), by much devotion to athletics—well I have been acquainted with some athletics and a fairly large number of "intellectual men," and the only lesson I can draw from the comparison is that athletics must in some way purge the mind of jealousy, pretentiousness, the itch to detract, envy, arrogance in success, and bitter arrogance in defeat." I think this lesson has been forcibly thrust home to many of us, and I fancy the reason must be that athletes, cricketers, and in fact all sportsmen, are continually suffering defeats in one way or another; one gets accustomed to taking defeats and reverses in a sportsman like spirit. There's no illwill felt. One likes a man all the better for having given one a real good fair beating at a game, or for a man who has shown himself superior in any branch where individuals are not actually pitted against each other, and this I am sure enables athletes to accept reverses in the ordinary and more serious business of life with a truly sporting spirit. Again he talks about people grumbling and complaining that too much homage is given to athletes who show extraordinary skill in their own particular branch of sport. "I think" he writes "that when some of us wax indignant over the "homage" paid to games, we might give an English crowd some credit for common sense, and refrain from concluding too hastily that it confuses the greatness of Dr. W. G. Grace bowling from the pavilion at Lords, with the greatness of Gordon upon the balcony at Khartoum. In my belief it does nothing of the sort; and the whole theory that the conscience, or, at least, the good sense, of the nation is suffering from the worship of athletics will need a deal of proof. We don't bury our cricketers in the Abbey yet." Then here is another remark which cricket reporters in this country might well take to heart. "It is true" he says "that some newspaper men write of Dr. Grace in terms that would flatter an archangel." How often have we seen the most fulsome praise meted out to cricketers who have been fortunate enough to be successful in some big match out here! It is so unnecessary and so absurd, and there are so many people who believe everything they read, so many too, who confuse between a high degree of skill and real greatness. In winding up his criticism, A. T. Q. C. quotes a charming little ditty of M'Norman Gale, an ode which every cricketer will appreciate—an ode to a cricket-bag.

"My only Sweetheart is a bag,
A faithful girl of dark brown leather.
Who's travelled many a mile with me
In half a hundred sorts of weather.
Once more to clasp your friendly hand
To tramp along, by Hope attended,
Dreaming of glances, cuts, and drives,
My dear old girl, how truly splendid!"

So far however we have not progressed very far with our retrospect of the cricket played by the principal clubs in the Presidency last season. The Bombay Gymkhana has had a most disastrous season, and the reason is not difficult to seek. The best men have more often than not been unable or unwilling to help this club. So many of the members have their own particular small club or regiment to play for, and as Saturday is practically the only day of the week that clubs play matches, fixtures clash with each other, and a man feels bound to play for his own particular XI rather than for the Gymkhana team. Such being the case, the Gymkhana have fared badly in their matches; I have seen several letters in the papers accusing men of preferring golf, tennis, bicycling, picnics and many other amusements which the gentler sex can indulge in, to the more serious and batchelor game of cricket I hope this is not really the case and I don't believe it to be so. We cannot expect everyone to be as much in love with his cricket bag as the Muse who sang the lines printed above. But there is a time for all things. I always see the practise nets faithfully attended as I pass along the road, and draw up my bath chair to watch the practice going on. Were the Gymkhana to collect their full strength we should have, Jardine, Raikes, Carnegy, Clark, Stephens. Holland, Back, Vines, Muirhead —and a fight for the two last places—most probably filled in by Scott and Henderson. Such a team would take some beating. Jardine and Raikes are both towers of strength. Jardine I should say when in practise in the best batsman in India. He has only played two innings this year, one of 137 and the second in the Parsee match of 82: very few of us will forget his innings in the big match, it was a real masterpiece of finished attractive cricket. As a fields man the great "Ranji" in his book says that he is one of the very best he has seen; as a change bowler too he is very useful. I have made remarks about Raikes bowling in my other articles on this subject and I need only repeat that he is universally acknowledged to be the best slow bowler in the Presidency.

Carnegy, the club captain, is one of the best all round men in the Presidency, but has had a run of bad luck this season, and has also been unable to play in all the matches. He has devoloped into a fast bowler, and is quite as fast as Sinclair or Newnham—a little more erratic than the latter perhaps. F. Clark is very much the same as he has been the last three or four seasons. He also has played very little, and his loss was sorely felt when Bombay journeyed up to play Poona, If he could only keep from hitting out wildly at those tempting slows, he would make a great many more runs than he does at present. He is a difficult man to bowl out, and can punish loose bowling very severely. Stephens has played some very useful innings for his side and improves each year. They tell me that he very nearly obtained the last place on the Presidency side for the first match in Bombay, and we are very sorry that the Bombay Gymkana Committee started a precedent by asking a non-commissioned officer to play for the Presidency. In any case, leaving this unwritten law aside, Stephens who had been playing against Parsee and good Hindu bowling, was much more likely to be of use than Colour Sergeant Bland who had been simply playing regimental cricket. Holland has hardly been as successful as he might have been, I expected more runs from his bat. Back is a good batsman, and with another season in Bombay would be a very useful member of the Club XI. His style tells one at once that he has played a good deal on fast wickets, and like most criketers has a strong preference for dry wickets. His best innings was in the second Bombay Poona match when he played capitally for 53, on a difficult wicket.

Vines, is as usual a capital field, but has been very dissappointing as a batsman. He ought to be able to bowl more effectively. He can get a good spin on the ball, and with greates 10 command of pitch, and change of pace ought to make a difficult bowler. Muirhead is undoubtedly one of the finest wicket-keepers in the Presidency. At times it is quite a pleasure to watch him behind the sticks, and on the Bombay wicket the stumper's position is not an enviable one. Henderson is a fine free hitter, but not possessed of very strong defensive powers. Scott has been a very useful man on the side and has generally been able to play. So much for the Gymkhana XI.; it is hardly right to include Raikes and Jardine as they have never played this season; the law is indeeed a jealous mistress and allows its brethereen but scant time to indulge in games of skill and chance, or at any rate in those that take up so much time as cricket.

Let me now pass on to the rival Gymkhana—Poona. Such a merry and gay Cricket season they have had, and a very successful one too. Hard working soldiers, and A. D. C.'s manage to fit in all their work into Sundays, and play cricket the rest of the week! What an ideal time for a cricketer: playing under a burning sun and under a heavy topee is not quite the same thing as playing cricket at home, and the turf is not so soft and velvetty as in England, but all the same what more can a Subaltern want than five or six days good cricket a week? The Poona Hindus were the only team who gave the Gymkhana XI any trouble, and they had, if anything, rather the best of a drawn game. All their other matches were won very easily, or at any rate, with a good margin in hand. The best team that they could put in to the field are Sprott, Greig, Bond, Deas, Sale, Beresford Bradford, Pocock, Krickebeck, Shearme and Young.

Sprott has been an excellent Captain in every way, and captaining a team in this country is rather a mixed blessing. In batting he has been pursued by persistent bad luck, which he managed to defeat in the second Presidency Match and his innings in that match was a capital exhibition of cricket, and must have been a great consolation to him, as it was to his many friends. In wicket keeping he was not quite as good as I have seen him in former years. Greig has again won the first place in batting averages; Ranjitsinghi when he was interviewed made such flattering remarks about Greig's batting that I need not say any more— but if he will take the opinion of an old cricketer, I think he is too fond of the late cut; it is no exaggeration to say that he sacrifices his wicket three times out of four by risking this stroke. As a bowler he has improved greatly, much to the surprise of the Parsees in the second match. Bond a new comer in this season, has shown himself one of the soundest bats in the Presidency, and one of the most consistent run getters. He holds the highest aggregate against the Parsees this year, making 87 in his two innings, Jardine only playing once and making 82. He is a most patient cricketer, but at the same time is able to hit with great power, at times cutting and driving brilliantly A keen smart field and fair change bowler he is worth a place in almos any XI in India. Deas, is the next man on the list and I, once before this season, have described his bowling, and in terms which I am told, raised his ire, while it amused the remainder of the Poona XI. So I will not describe his style again, but must say that he has done most useful service for his side this season, and time after time has bowled unchanged thoroughout a whole innings. The Poona XI. could not have achieved their unbroken record of successes without him, and he may well be proud of performing a feat that no other bowler in the world has probably achieved, *i. e.* securing Ranji's wicket twice in one day for a pair of spectacles. As a batsman he does not make sufficient use of his height, and in this respect is disappointing, but he has played several very good innings this season. Sale is a very useful all round man, a very steady bowler with a baulking action and great command of pitch. He plays in neat style but seldom makes a long score. A keen fieldsman too, and I am glad he was given a trial in the Presidency XI. Pocock is one of the best batsmen in the XI. and played a capital innings against Bombay, whieh won for him his place against the Parsees. He is very slow in the field, but throws well. Beresford, Bradford and Krickenbeck are all useful bats, but whether it is that fatal complaint "nerves," or whatever the reason may be, they do not do themselves justice.

Shearme takes his place in the team as being the only left hand bowler, and though eratic is sometimes very effective. F. Young like old wine seems to get better by keeping (wicket). He really is a first class wicket keep, I doubt if there is a better in the Presidency. A few years ago, just a few, there were not many better batsmen. I do not see why his batting should fall off while his wicket keeping improves, but such is the sad fact there's something pathetic in seeing him walk in at the tail end of his side, when he must have never known such disgrace a few years ago. So much then for the Poona XI, I have had little but praise for them, but I must end by saying that I think it unsporting of them not to send an XI to Ahmednagar. They had promised to do so, and in a small place like Ahmednagar the advent of a cricket XI is quite one of the events of the year. It is food for conversation at least a month before the team arrives. While the team is there the wildest gaieties are indulged in a concert, a dance, a picnic or two, and then the team goes away. Every one has had a glorious time and the events of the past few days again supply the one topic of conversation till the next event approaches. Yes. Poona cricketers, I hope you are ashamed of yourselves, surely you might have collected five keen cricketers and filled the remaining places with soldiers from the regiments or even a ground bowler or two.

The greatest Event of the past season has been undoubtedly the appearance in both the cricketing centres of no other person than "Prince Ranji," as they call him at home. Though we never saw him at his best, being both out of sorts and out of practise, yet his strokes, especially the hook stroke, gave us some idea of what a marvellous cricketer he really is. Apparently he stands and hardly looks at the ball which he treats with little mercy when it reaches him. But appearances are deceptive, and he watches every ball with almost feline intentness, untill it is actually on to his bat, then with a sudden turn of the wrist, a movement of the whole of the upper part of the body the ball flies towards the boundary. Hardly a ball is left alone, a ball that is not met in the centre of the face of the bat. The quickness of leg with which he prepares for the glide is one of the prettiest strokes I have ever seen—and when he sees his chance and moves out to drive he gets over the ground at a terrific rate. But I must not try to describe his numerous strokes, for one very good reason that many of them baffle description, and must be seen, watched, and studied to be really appreciated. I happened to read an address given to him by the students of the Deccan College while he was in Poona, and thought that their concluding paragraph was particularly happy. I cannot quite remember the exact words, but the gist of it was that they congratulated him on showing the world that a Hindu Gentleman could be such an excellent spotsman and thorough good fellow. He certainly is one one of the most popular cricketers in the world both with players and spectators. It would be hard to find any first class cricketer who has not a great admiration for "Ranji" as a man and as a sportsman, and let us hope that he will not have lost any of his quickness of eye and power of timing when he plays in England next summer.

THE CYCLE CARNIVAL OF 1898.

MR. H. A. H. BAUR presided on Wednesday evening at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Cyclists' union held at the office of Mr. M. M. Murzban when it was resolved that the Cycle Carnival this year be held on the Cooperage on the 21st December. The Committee elected to run the Carnival is a thoroughly representative one and has Mr. Hogan as secretary at the helm. It is proposed to ask H. E. the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief and Captain Fleet to become patrons of the meeting and there is we hear little doubt that the patronage will be conferred. The night of the 21st will be near full moon and for many purposes its selection is an excellent one. The prizes too which it is proposed to award the various competitors who gain a verdict are of a kind that should draw a large gathering. Prizes will be given as under:—

Ladies competitions.—For the best fancy costume and most effectively decorated and illuminated lady's bicycle—1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes For the best and most effectively decorated bicycle 1st prize.

Gentlemen's competitions—For the best fancy costume and most effectively decorated and illuminated gentlemen's bicycle—1st 2nd and 3rd prize. For the best illuminated and decorated bicycle points to be awarded for general effect—1st prize

Affinity competition For the ladies and gentlemen in best match character costume 1st prize

Comic competition—For the best comic character costume 1st prize

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Telegrams for all places in Porto Rico other than Ponce are subject to censure Spanish Government and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable St. Louis (Senegal) to Fernando De Noronha interrupted.

Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th October, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via:	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	19	2	p.m.	6	32
Teheran	20	1	50 p.m.	...	42
Suez	20	2	50 p.m.	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 20th October, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	...	1
" Karachi	...	24	...	5
" Madras	...	46	...	1

THE EXTORTION CASE.

DURANT'S NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presided on the bench at 11 o'clock, and the Special Jury were in attendance, Clive Durant sat in his usual place at the Bar table, apparently ill and with his head lowered as if he were still very weak.

Durant, addressing his lordship, said he had fever on him now, also nervous headache, and that he was suffering still from nervous prostration.

His lordship: Why don't you go to the European General Hospital?

Durant said he had sent for the Police Surgeon, who recommended a sea bath in the morning and a sail round the harbour in the evening.

His lordship: I think we had better examine the Police Surgeon.

The Police Surgeon, Dr. Charlesley, was called, but did not answer.

Durant: I sent for the Police Surgeon yesterday.

His lordship: Here is his subpœna; and he has endorsed it. (To Durant) I don't understand your objection to your going to the European General Hospital. You will be taken care of by Dr. Boyd and Dr. Hojel.

Durant who spoke in a very low tone, was understood to say that his was a case of nervous headache, and that he was recommended to have a sea bath and a sail in the harbour.

His lordship remarked that the proceedings had been very protracted, and he was not going to allow the trial to be brought into contempt by the adjournments which Durant rendered necessary. On the other hand, his lordship had no wish to force him to proceed with the case if he was really unable to go on. His lordship said he could not understand the Police Surgeon's non-attendance. (To Durant) The bail bond requires your attendance in courtfrom to-day to day (Reads it.) His lordship was not sure whether, under the circumstances, he should not cancel the bail bond. He could not see why Durant should not go to the European General Hospital.

Mr. Macpherson, for the prosecution, said he entirely concurred with his lordship. It was impossible the accused could be coerced to go on with the trial if he was really unable to do so. On the other hand, the convenience of the jury should be looked to. It was to be noted that the other morning when the judge and jury were kept waiting, they had a certificate from an L. M. and S. that the accused could not attend; but they had nothing the next day—no certificate whatever. The sickness might be rea or pretended. The accused as they knew from their experience in court, had great histrionic powers; and he might have induced the doctor to say in his certificate that he (Durant) would not be able to attend the court till Monday. That certificate said nothing about fever. It referred to nervous prostration; but it was very indifinite, and had not a word about fever. Accused now said he had been recommended a sea bath and a sail in the evening; but that was not a prescription to be given to a man who ... said he was not able to attend the court for a few hours a day. He had only six more witnesses to examine, and he could not have much to say to the jury, as he would have to confine himself now to the evidence he had called. Without the least wish to be hard upon the accused—and that was what the prosecution had throughout the proceedings avoided—the learned counsel said the trial could not be allowed to go indefinitely. Monday was a holiday, and if they adjourned till Tuesday, there was no guarantee that the accused would be in a state to go on. They could not be attending the court indefinitely during the vacation. There might be a disastrous termination for the ends of justice if one of the jurors got ill, and the trial had to be commenced *de novo*.

Dr. Gilbert Charlesley, who came in at this stage, was examined by his lordship:—

When did you examine the accused? The day before yesterday.

You examined him only once! Yes.

How long did you examine him? About fifteen minutes.

When?—In the morning.

What opinion did you form?

Witness said he heard from Durant that he had fever in the morning. He had a high tension pulse; he said he had headache; and that led the witness to think that the man needed rest.

His lordship: From this you concluded that the man was suffering from nervous prostration. You knew he was under trial?

Witness: I did not know what the charge was.

His lordship: He is under trial. You know that a person under trial naturally suffers from anxiety. Do you think he might take his trial now?

Witness: I think he needs rest.

His lordship: A man under trial is not free from anxiety until the trial is over. In your opinion, cannot he attend the court three or four hours a day?

Witness: I think he needs rest.

His lordship: Do you think it better for him to go to the European General Hospital?

Witness: Yes, where he can have complete rest.

Witness to Durant: I did say that I thought you appeared to be a man who had been suffering from intense nervous headache.

Did you say that fever would be the natural consequence of my going on with the case?—I said you might have a certain amount of fever in a hot court.

His lordship. Now that you see the court, what do you think? ...

Durant ... interjected a remark.

His lordship to Durant: This is not the time for making a speech. You are only to ask questions.

His lordship to witness: I think any change in the accused's present condition would improve his health. To finish the trial would be a change.

Witness: Yes.

His lordship: I think so too. If the trial is finished, he would be relieved of this anxiety.

Mr. Macpherson read the certificate which the witness had given to Durant, and put the witness some questions.

You say he suffered from nervous prostration, and accused told you he had nervous headache?—Nervous prostration would necessarily include nervous headache.

Did he say he was suffering from nervous headache at the moment?—No, he did not.

I should like to know how you inferred nervous prostration?—From general facial expression; dark rings round the eyes; intense pallor; flabbiness and apparent muscular weakness.

His lordship: What did this amount to?

Witness: Nervous prostration. I believed he must have had nervous headache. I have been five months here.

To Mr. Macpherson: The intense pallor might have been chronic. The dark rings round the eyes might have been ch

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 18th October 1898 were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 17th October, 8 feet 7 inches against 10 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops is going on in some places. Preparation for rabi sowing has been commenced. Rats are causing damage in Sakro, Ghorabari, Tatta, Mirpur, Batoro and Shahbandar. Fodder is scarce in Kohistan Kacho tract of the Johi taluka and Deh Kohistan of the Tatta taluka. The prices of food grains are steady. There were slight shocks of earthquake on the 15th October at Kotri, Mirpur, Batoro, Jati and Shahbandar, but caused no damage.

Shikarpur.—Harvesting of kharif crops and ploughing of rabi lands continue. The cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—The kharif crops are in good condition. Slight damage is caused to crops by rats in the Guni, Badin and Tando Bago talukas. The cotton crops are withering in Shahdadpur for want of water. Harvesting of kharif crops continues in all talukas. Sowing of rabi crops has been commenced in the Tando Bago, Badin and Naushahro talukas. Oil-seeds have grown in Naushahro. On the 15th October slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Guni, Tando Bago, Dero Mohbat, Tando Alahgar, Shahdadpur and Badin, but there was no loss except at Badin, where slight damage was caused to three houses. The cattle are in fair condition. Fodder is insufficient in ten and plentiful in two talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of kharif crops is general. Rabi sowings are progressing. The supply of water is decreasing in all canals. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of jowari and bajri have fallen by 1 seer 4 chataks each, of wheat by 9 chataks and of rice by 3 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Preparations for rabi sowings are in progress in the Nara Valley talukas. There was earthquake in six talukas and caused very slight damage in Chachra, Mitti and Umarkot. Hot winds are blowing in the desert talukas. The rice crops are damaged by rats in Umarkot. The aspect of the desert talukas is gloomy.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 15th October 1898),—There was no rain during the week throughout the district. The total fall for the season was 36 inches 4 cents at Ahmedabad, and in the talukas maximum 44 inches 77 cents at Modasa, minimum 23 inches 3 cents at Viramgam. Reaping of bajri is in progress. The other standing crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 21 seers, of bajri 18 seers, of wheat 12 seers and of rice, second sort, 9 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of kharif crops and sowings of rabi crops are progressing. The standing crops and the agricultural stock are in good condition. Fodder is plentiful. Prices are stationary.

Kaira—(For week ending 17th October 1898.—There was no rain during the week. The total fall for the season was 33 inches 98 cents at Kaira, and in the talukas maximum 47 inches 16 cents at Borsad, minimum 23 inches 42 cents at Kapadvanj. Reaping of bavto and rice and sowing of gram and wheat are in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. Green grass is available in all places. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 19 seers, of wheat 11 seers ,and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—There was no rain during the week. The total fall for the season was 46 inches 18 cents at Broach, and in the talukas maximum 49 inches 57 cents at Jambusar, minimum 31 inches 16 sents at Hansot. The standing crops are in good condition. Bajri, kodra and rice are being harvested, and sowing of lang and wheat continues. The general prospects are good. The coudition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—There was no rain during the week. The total fall for the season was 30 inches 68 cents at Surat, and in the talukas maximum 57 inches 83 cents at Pardi, minimum 32 inches 65 cents at Jalalpor. More rain is wanted for rabi crops in the Chikhli taluka. Reaping of bajri and rice is in progress. Sowing of rabi crops has been commenced in the Pardi and Mandvi talukas. The standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are good. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The condition of agricultural stock is good.

Khandesh,—The rainfall during the week was 27 cents at Yaval, total for the season 21 inches 89 cents at Dhulia, and in the district maximum 57 inches 14 cents at Navapur, minimum 16 inches 26 cents at Shahada. More rain is wanted in the Shirpur taluka. Reaping of rice, bajri and other kharff crops continues. Cotton is being picked in two talukas. The standing corps are in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops has been commenced throughout the district. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of wheat, bajri and jowari have fallen while that of rice has risen.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm from 12th to 17th, and 1° warm on 18th. Vapour in air normal on 12th, 17th and 18th and excessive from 13th to 16th. Abnormal wind southerly on 13th, 14th and 17th ; wind normal on 12th, 15th, 16th and 18th.

Thana.—There was no rain in the district during the week. Reaping of early crops is in progress and that of late crops has been commenced in the Bassein taluka. Late crops have been slightly damaged for want of last rain in Umbargaon Petha and have also been slightly infected by insects in the Vada and Bhiwndi talukas. Threshing of early crops has been commenced in the Vada taluka. On the whole, prospects are favourable. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices almost steady.

Kolaba.—The rainfall during the week was 18 cents at Mahad only. The standing crops are in good condition. Reaping of kharif and warkas crops has been commenced. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 04 tolas per rupee. There is a slight fall in prices at Mahad. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was sufficient rain everywhere except at Venguria and Dapoli. The fall measured 89 cents at Ratnagiri, and in the talukas maximum 2 inches 40 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 4 cents at Mandangad : total for the season 118 inches 77 cents at Ratnagiri, and in the talukas maximum 181 inches 19 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 89 inches 22 cents at Deogad. Reaping of early crops has been nearly completed. The standing rice crop is slightly infectsd by worms in the Ratnagiri, Sangameshvar, Chipiun and Dapoli talukas. The cattle are healthy except in some places of Rajapur. Fodder is sufficient. There is no marked fluctuation in the prices of food-grains.

Poona.—The rainfall during the week was 7 cents at Ambegaon and 80 cents at Mulshi, total for the season 22 inches 12 cents at Poona, and in the talukas maximum 38 inches 28 cents at Mulshi, minimum 14 inches 20 cents at Dhond. The condition of the kharif crops is good throughout the district, and the reaping of bajri crops still continues. The sowing of the rabi crops, viz., jowari, gram and wheat, is in progress. A few showers of rain are still wanted in the western portion of the district. The condition of cattle is good and the supply of fodder is sufficient. There was a slight fall in the price of bajri in the talukas of Indapur and Bhimthadi and a slight rise in the prices of Jowari and bajri in the Purandhar taluka. Prices were stationary elsewhere. The average prices of jowari, bajri and wheat were respectively 31lbs., 30lbs and 19lbs. per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—There was no rain during the week. The standing corps are in good condition. Reaping of bajri has been commenced, and sowing of wheat and gram is in progress. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grain is 17 seers 17 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall during the week was 8 cents at Sholapur and 2 cents at Madha: total for the season 33 inches 50 cents at Sholapur, and in the talukas maximum 22 inches 85 cents at Pandharpur, minimum 14 inches 93 cents at Sangola. The kharif crops are in good condition and their reaping is in progress in the Sholapur, Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas. Sowing of rabi crops has been nearly completed. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Madha, Pandhaarppur, Sangola and Malsiras and rise in the Barsi and Karmala talukas. The price of Sholapur jowari is 19 seers 11 chalaks per rupee.

Satara.—The rainfall during the week was maximum 67 cents at Patan, minimum 8 cents at Kahtav: total for the season 31 inches 50 cents at Satara, and in the talukas maximum 76 inches 55 cents at Javli, minimum 11 inches 92 cents at Khatav. There was no rain at Satara, Karad, Valva, Wai, Javli, Khanapur and Koregaon. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient.

Bijapur.—The rainfall during the week at Bijapur was 7 cents, and in the talukas maximum 2 inches 40 cents at Badami, minimum 13 cents at Bagevadi : total for the season 20 inches 83 cents at Bijapur, and in the talukas maximum 26 inches 28 cents at Badami, minimum 18 inches 17 cents at Bagevadi, There was no rain at Sindgi and Hungund. The kharif crops are in good condition. Rabi sowing is still in progress. Green grass is procurable everywhere. Dry fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The average price of food-grains is 24 seers 10 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was slight rain during the week throughout the district. The fall measured 16 cents at Belgaum, and in the talukas maximum 1 inch 45 cents at Hukeri, minimum 7 cents at Sampgaon : total for the season 41 inches 29 cents at Belgaum, and in the talukas maximum 96 inches 23 cents at Chandgad, minimum 16 inches 55 cents at Athni. The standing crops are in good condition. Rabi sowings have been nearly completed. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are normal. The condition of artizans and labourers and of cattle is satisfactory.

Dharwas.—There was rain during the week almost throughout the district except at Mundargi. The fall measured 1 inch 21 cents at Dharwar and in the talukas maximum 1 inch 88 cents at Kod : total for the season 31 inches 64 cents at Dharwar, and in the talukas maximum 33 inches 13 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 14 inches 90 cents at Ron. The standing crops are in good condition except at Dharwar, Hubli, and Karajgi, where jowari crop has begun to suffer owing to excessive rain. Cotton sowing is still in progress at Ron. More rain is wanted in the Ron taluka. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient. The price of jowari is 20 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—There was rain during the week throughout the district. The fall measured 70 cents at Karwar, and in the talukas maximum 3 inches 70 cents at Ankola, minimum 11 cents at Supa : total for the season 124 inches 32 cents at Karwar, and in the talukas maximum 146 inches 73 cents at Ankola, minimum 42 inches 14 cents at Mundgod. Harvesting of rice crops continues in the coast talukas. Crops are in ear in the Ghat talukas except Supa, where weeding still continues. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Rajkot.—There was no rain during the week : total for the season 16 inches 3 cents. Reaping of bajri, sowing of gram and irrigation of wheat are progressing. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 13 seers 20 tolas 13 seers, 70 tolas, 15 seers 60 tolas and 13 seers, respectively, per rupee.

Wadhwan—Harvesting of bajri has been commenced in some parts. Bajri sells at 15 and jowari at 17 seers per rupee.

Baroda—The standing crops and agricultural stock are in fair condition. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue in the Baroda, Amreli and Navsari divisions. Relief works continue in Okhamandal. The price of bajri is 34, of wheat 20, of superior rice 14 and of inferior rice 21 pounds per British rupee.

A MAHOMEDAN LUNATIC.

ESOOF SHERIFF, the Mahomedan ex-sepoy, who rushed into the Police Commissioner's Office at Egmore the other day, armed with a pen-knife, and created a disturbance there, was charged by Mr. H. M. Upshon, the Superintendent of the City Police, with house-trespass, having made preparation to cause hurt. On the 7th instant at 3 p.m. there was a commotion in the Commissioner's Office, when Mr. Upshon went out and saw that the accused, armed with a knife, had taken his stand under the portico of the Commissioner's private residence and was keeping the constables at bay. He was brandishing a knife when Mr. Upshon seized a baton and went up to him. Accused put himself in a defiant attitude and said something about the Commissioner and the Governor. While Mr. Upshon was talking to accused, a Constable stole up from behind and seized his hand in which he held the knife, when Mr. Upshon hit him over the hand and knocked the knife out of his grasp. He was then seized, and as he was very violent, he was handcuffed. On his being interrogated he replied that he had come there to have his revenge on the Commissioner as the latter had reduced his brother-in-law, who was in the City Police Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Cook, I. M. S., who had had the accused under observation, testified to his being very excitable and to his being in a disturbed state of mind generally and just the man to run amock. His Worship directed the accused to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum, pending the orders of Government, to whom the case was to be reported. His Worship added that he thought the conduct of Mr. Upshon and Constable Secunder was highly commendable and had probably prevented serious mischief.

OIL FUEL FOR STEAMSHIPS.

TO SUPERSEDE INDIAN COAL.

AN interesting trial of liquid fuel consumption was recently made on board the steamship Haltotis, newest vessel of the Shell Transport and Trading Company (Messrs. M. Samuel and Co., managers), and was witnessed by a large and representative party, who joined the vessel at Gravesend. During the run seaward the visitors afforded every opportunity of inspecting the ship and judging for themselves of the new method of propulsion. The trial, in one respect, was opportunely fixed, for there were certainly several members of the party who yearned for some legislative compulsion upon steamers passing under the London bridges to use this kind of entirely smokeless fuel—at any rate, during the famine of Welsh-steam coal. At present, however, the liquid fuel is not intended for use in England but in the Eastern seas, where steamers are unable to secure good fuel, and have to rely upon Japanese, Indian, and other native coals. In heavy weather it is maintained, when a very steady head of steam cannot be maintained with coal the boilers heated by oil can maintain the same regular head of steam as in fine weather. The use of oil fuel likewise produces an enormous saving in labour ; for steamers of high speed and large consumption, especially the saving becomes most material as two men at the outside are necessary for the stoke-hold, compared with perhaps 30 stokers.

THE SAVING IN WAGES AND MAINTENANCE,

and in anxiety and trouble to the captain and engineering staff, which are inseparable from the employment of stokers is of very great importance, while much suffering to firemen in the tropics is avoided. Another great advantage is the material gain in dead-weight carrying capacity. Taking, for example, a steamer with a consumption of only 20 tons of coal per day, the run from Aden to Colombo would require a stock of at least 250 tons of coal on board ; but as most merchant steamers do not call at all ports in practice is to coal at the Canal direct for Singapore or for 23 days' steaming. A steamer, therefore, has to take a minimum of 500 tons of coal ; while with liquid fuel the same steamer would have an ample supply with 300 tons, and she would, therefore, be able to carry at least 200 tons more cargo than under existing circumstances. In steamers with larger consumption the saving, of course, is more material and for passenger boats the reduction in time for bunkerring and the cleanliness and absence of smoke of the liquid fuel as compared with coal are obvious. Messrs. M. Samuel and Co. are about to adapt all their fleet for liquid fuel, and in the Haliotis and Trigonia they are the pioneers of this innovation on sea-going steamers. It is important to notice the ease and speed with which the fittings for burning coal can be removsd and replaced by the oil-burning apparatus, and *vice versa*, the whole operation in fact having been carried out in little more than 24 hours.

THE REAL BISMARCK.

A PROPOSED DUEL WITH CAPRIVI.

THE firm of Cotta, of Munich, announces the impending publication of the genuine memoirs of Bismark, written (or dictated) and revised by the late Prince himself. The work, edited by the wellknown Bismarckian historiographer, Herr Horst Kohl, is to appear early in November under the title "Recollections and Reflections." In the meantime, others who came into touch with Bismarck are now publishing their recollections. It is very interesting to learn (says a *Daily News* telegram) that Prince Bismarck as a man of seventy-eight, was about to send his successor, Count von Caprivi, a challenge to a duel with pistols. As is known, the German Government under Count von Caprivi issued on the occasion of Prince Bismarck's visit to Vienna to attend his son Herbert's wedding a circular note to all the German Ambassdors abroad, saying that Prince Bismarck was a private gentleman, and was to be treated accordingly, and that his views were no longer of any weight. With regard to this decree, Prince Bismarck once said : "That Caprivi should assert that I understood nothing of politics, and that he should have officially communicated the statement to foreign countries, was nothing to me. It could only disgrace him. But that he should interfere with my social rights was too much. I at first wanted to challenge him, and had already thought about my seconds. I have still a very firm hand, and would soon have got into shooting again. But I considered the matter, and asked myself what would happen. I am an officer. The matter will be brought before a Court of Honour of old Generals. There will be a deal of talk, and finally unmeaning declarations will be exchanged. What would have been the use of this ? So I gave it up.' It is probable that Prince Bismarck dropped his bloodhirsty plan because he knew that Count von Caprivo was only the executor of the Emperor's will.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S new book (Macmillan's Colonial Library), entitled "The Day's Work." It is a collection of thirteen short stories, some of which we have already seen in print in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, such as "The Bridge Builders" and "The Maltese Cat," and others of the series which our readers will remember some short time back.

A SERIOUS agrarian riot recently took place at Ballia—which has a reputation in this way—one man being killed and several others being wounded by spears and lathis. In his committal order Mr. Fauntthorpe, the Magistrate, observes :—" In this district it very frequently happens that the men who are the real leaders, and responsible in riot get off either in the investigation, or in the lower or appellate courts, leaving a few poor wretches, who may or may not have been present, and who have neither the money nor the influence to enlist on their side the powerful aids of bribery and legal quibble, to bear the punishment. It is this fact which makes agrarian riots so common here. The two cases now before me I inquired into carefully myself, and I am glad to say that in my opinion the police investigation has been conducted in a creditable manner. It is refreshing to find riot cases in which the police appear neither to have tutored witnesses, nor to have included for reasons of their own the names of men who did not take part in them, nor, what is more common, omitted the names of the most influential participators in the riot"

THE KAISER'S TOUR IN THE HOLY LAND.

A CHAT WITH MR. F. COOK.

Messrs. Cook and Son, to whom the Kaiser has naturally entrusted the contract for his passage with all ease, dignity, and safety through Judæa, Syria, and Egypt, have secured a commission at once responsible and unique. One might almost suggest that for the Kaiser, to place himself unreservedly in the hands of the great English tourist agents is a sure sign that not only has his Majesty recognised in "Cook's" the best available means for transport, but that his reported antipathy to British commercial enterprise is cooling down.

To obtain, if possible, some particulars of the Emperor's tour, of his mode of travel, and other details of his journey, a representative of the *Westminster Gazette* waited on Mr. Frank Cook, who with his father, Mr. J. M. Cook, is to accompany the Imperial pilgrimage. His Majesty will arrive on the coast of Palestine at Haifa on October 25. He will travel thence by road to Jaffa, where he will probably visit the house of Simon the Tanner. On the morrow, he will proceed, *via* the Plains of Sharon, to Jerusalem, arriving there on the 29th, when there will be a state entry into the fallen city through the Jaffa Gate. Various functions of a brilliant character will ensue in connexion with the consecration of the church of St. John, which is to take place on the 31st. Leaving Jerusalem, the Emperor is to proceed, via Jericho and the Mount of Olives, Bethany, and the Apostle's Spring, to the Great Jordan and the waters of the dead Sea. His Majesty, however,

WILL NOT STAY VERY LONG UNDER

THE DARK SHADOWS

of the mountains of Moab, but will return to Jerusalem, and visit in more detail the many points of historic interest that abound—such, for instance, as the Garden Tomb, adjoining "Skull Hill," the Mosque of Omar, the Via Dolorosa, the House of Calaphas, Tombs of the Kings, the Quarries of Solomon, and the Tomb of David. The Imperial Tourist and those who are with him will be conducted round the various buildings and places of note by able guides, including Mr. Cook himself, who, from his almost unrivalled Eastern experience, is the best cicerone the Kaiser could have.

Leaving Jerusalem, the Royal party will pass, *via* Nazareth and Tiberias, to Beyrout, the principal commercial town of Syria. Preparation will be made at Beirout for the Emperor's inspection of the

SCULPTURES CUT IN THE FACE OF THE ROCKS

on the Dog River. These are nine in number—three Egyptian and six Assyrian. The Syrian tour will include visits by rail and carriage to all the ancient Phœnician cities, to Baalbec, and to Damascus, the oldest city in the world. Here a round will be made of the House of Judas, the House of Ananias and the Leper's Hospital.

Returning to Beyrout, the Kaiser will embark for Alexandria, and proceed via the Nile to Cairo. The itinerary here will, of course, embrace an examination of the great Pyramid and Sphinx, the various tombs and mosques, and the Petrified Forest. The journey up the Nile is to be continued as far as Assouan, where, doubtless, the antiquated temples will engage the Imperial attention. The return journey via Alexandria will then be made. It is

THE PEMEROR'S EXPRESS DESIRE,

said Mr. Cook in reply to my question, "that as far as possible the means of transport shall not embrace the train service. Accordingly we have arranged for his Majesty and his retinue to have the service of first-class steeds, which will be under the charge of special native servants. The requisite tents, bedding dragomen, servants, cooks, and waiters will follow with the other impediments on mules. Though the surface of the ground in the Holy Land is generally mountainous, being traversed by branches from the chain of Lebanon, you will observe by the itinerary that the pace will not by any means be slow, but exactly to suit the Emperor's comfort. I may tell you that every royal requisite used on the tour will be provided by Cooks ; what food we don't send out will be procured locally in the way employed with our first-class tourists."

"What will be the effect on the Emperor's journey on the trade of the country ? " I asked.

"The result will, of course, be that the cost of food will rise to famine prices, consequent on the large increase of tourists and others who, we anticipate, will flock to the localities which the Royal Party are to visit. It is quite clear that the Emperor's tour will not by any means be a private one ; it has been herald far and wide, and, as far as we can judge, the Emperor has no reasons for keeping his movements in the dark. I can vouch for the brilliancy of the religious ceremony at Jerusalem, as we are preparing for a very great day."

"What about the Press."

"We have arranged for special camp for Press representatives, for whom we shall supply all necessary requirements. They will be allowed a transport of 60lb. of personal luggage and be permitted to travel as near as possible to the Imperial Party and witness most of the doings en route.

Naturally Mr. Cook absolutely refused to divulge anything about the Imperial bill for all this travelling but it is quite certain that the sum will be a large one for William II. is sparing neither money nor the pains of Messrs. Cook to ensure the success of his Eastern wanderings.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

An American gentleman once said that his creed was.

Early to bed, early rise,
Never get tight, and—advertise.

The Anglo-Saxon has believed in this dictum ever since the first newspaper. Some early advertisements are curious enough. Here is one of 1664.

"Without Bishopsgate, near Hog Lane, over against the Watch House, liveth one Jacob Summers, a weaver ; who maketh and selleth town velvets, at reasonable rates."

Another of the same date shows that we had not yet gone to Homburg and Vichy, but were content with home productions.

"At the Angel and Sun in the Strand, near Strand Bridge, is to be sold every day fresh Epsum water, Barnet water, Epsum ale and spruce beer."

Apollinaris and the water companies were not yet existing.

Here is an early side-show.

"At the Miter, near the west end of St. Paul's, is to be seen a rare collection of curiosityes, much resorted to and admired by persons of great learning and quality; amongst which a choyce Egyptian mummy, with hieroglyphics, the Ant-Beare of Brazil, a Remora, a Torpedo, the huge Thigh-bone of a Gyant, a Moon Fish, a Tropick-bird etc."

The quack doctors were early on the field :

"The much approved necklaces of Joynts of the great traveller, J.C., which absolutely eases children in breeding teeth, by cutting them, and thereby preventing feavers, convulsions, etc., are sold by T. Burrell, at the Golden Ball under St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street."

Whether they were the traveller's own joints, used as necklaces, we are not informed.

And how is this for undertakes ?

"At the sign of the Golden Ball and Coffin, a coffin-maker's shop at the upper end of the Old Change, near Cheapside, there are ready made, to be sold, very fashionable laced and plain dressings for the dead of all sizes, with very fashionable coffins, that will secure any corps above ground without any ill scent or other annoyance as long as shall be required."

And here is actually a soap advertisement, which beats the record, even of Pearnolia !

"William Delaval, at the sign of the Angel and Stilliards, in St. Anne's Lane, near Aldersgate, London, maketh Castille, marble, and white sope, as good as any man sells ; tryed, proved, and sold at very reasonable rates."

There are plenty of "Losts" and "Stolens." Here is a pretty specimen :

"Lost, upon the 13th instant, a little blackamoor boy in a blew livery about 10 years old, his hair not much curled, with a silver collar about his neck, inscribed Mrs. Manby's blackamoor, in Warwick Lane.' Whoever shall give notice of him to Mrs. Manby, living in the said lane or to the Three Cranes,' in Paternoster Row, shall be well rewarded for his pe'nes."

Here is a notice of a hundred years ago :—

"For nervous, Billious, Consumptive and relaxed Constitutions, Dr. Solander's Sanative English Tea is universally recommended and approved by the most eminent Physicians, in preference to foreign Tea, as the most pleasing and powerful Restorative in all nervous Disorders hitherto discovered. Our first aliment at breakfast being designed to recruit the waste of the body from the night's insensible perspiration, an enquiry is important whether India Tea, so generally allowed to unnerve, is adequate to such a purpose," etc., etc.

How like what we see in our daily papers now !—ALAN OSCAR in *To-day*.

LALA RAM KISHEN, Registrar of the Education Department, is about to retire, and will be succeeded by his son, Lala Hari Das, M. A. This fortunate youth has already officiated for his father, and has thus acquired some slight knowledge of the important duties of the appointment, which belongs to the Provincial Educational Service. We believe, however, that his appointment over the heads of many others who have spent their life in the Department is causing great discontent, and it certainly seems surprising that Dr. Sime, the Director of Education, should thus have preferred the principle of heredity over the claims of long and efficient service. In fact, unless there is more to be said for the appointment than appears on the surface, it is little short of a public scandal that a young man of 25 should be given his father's shoes, merely because that father was wise enough to take thought for the morrow and obtain permission for his son to officiate during his absence from duty.

THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

THE report for 1897 of the inspector of retreats under the Inebriates Acts states.

"I have been repeatedly reminded that we are working at present under a 'voluntary' Act, and that patients, if sent compulsorily to a curative institution would not be likely to produce such good results. My answer is, that, although apparently 'voluntary' on the smallest computation 90 per cent. of all patients are literally compulsory. True, they voluntarily make application before justices or sign private contracts, but the *vis a tergo* is not evident until inquiries are made, when it will be found in this enormous percentage that patients enter homes because domestic or business influence has proved too much for them. A wife threatens to leave her husband, an employer to discharge his employe, a parent to cease further money supplies, or a magistrate, dealing with a first offender, gives the option of an inhebriate home or allowing the law to take its course—these are some of the many influence brought to bear, and very few patients with whom I have had to deal have gone so far as to assert that their entry was purely voluntary, or, if the assertion was made, collateral circumstances rendered it essentially unreliable. . . . It is generally agreed that the Acts in force have not been largely operative, notwithstanding the fact that there are thousands of inebriates in the United Kingdom to whom residence in a reformatory institution would be of great advantage. Why then, seeing that the material exists has not the remedy been more extensively used ?

REASONS ARE NOT FAR TO SEEK,

and may be summed up shortly as follows :—

Absence of means to pay for residence in a home. This is perhaps the most important ; the very habit itself conduces to recklessness and waste, loss of employment, and estrangement of those friends and relatives who in other circumstances would be willing to help. Quite 60 per cent. of applications coming to hand during the year—and they number between 300 and 400—are from patients destitute, or of such limited means as to render the expense impossible. The Dairymple Home is a philanthropic institution, and no financial benefit can accrue to the Homes for Inebriates Association as owners ; nevertheless, the expenses of a small home for twenty patients are so large that fair fees must be levied to make it self-supporting. Consequently to cope with destitute and impoverished cases there seems to be no remedy but the establishment of large homes upon a philanthropic basis, supported by State or county aid, voluntary contributions, and obligatory labour of patients. The latter must be considered highly important, as not only reducing expenses but being of inestimable value in treatment of individual cases.

ABSENCE OF DESIRE,

on the part of the inebriate to be deprived of his liquor. The average case does not, or will not, appreciate the necessity of reform ; he puts down all persuasion of friends as persecution and unwarrantable exaggeration. His judgment is clouded perception of surroundings dulled and his sense of the finer distinctions between right and wrong has disappeared. To all intents and purposes he is insane, and brings ruin and misery on all connected with him. He persistently refuses to submit to voluntary detention, and there is no power to deprive him of the liberty he abuses. I fully appreciate the enormous difficulties surrounding the question of compulsory legislation for non-criminal inebriates, but must confess that I cannot in the meantime see any other means of including this class of case.

THE UNNECESSARILY DETERRENT METHOD OF ADMISSION

by signature before two justices. In many country districts the only chance applicants, without personal interest, have of getting two justices together is in open court, and this has proved in very many cases an insurmountable obstruction to signature. The substitution of attestation before one justice instead of two as at present would go far to remove the difficulty and greatly add to facilities of admission under the Act, without lessening appreciably the protection afforded by the formality.

The occupations of the 475 persons who have passed through the Home are returned as follows :—Retired naval officers, 5 ; retired military officers, 19 ; medical practitioners, 33 ; students of medicine, 5 ; barristers-at-law, 7 ; solicitors, 23 ; artists and theatrical, 7 ; authors, 11 ; professors of music, 5 ; Civil servants, 13, clerks in holy orders, 10, publisher, 1, marine merchant service, 7, accountants 3, auctioneers, 2, stockbrokers, 6 ; librarian, 1 ; clerks, 44 ; land and commission agents, 3 ; underwriters, 2 ; engineers, 14 ; manufacturers, 24 ; distillers, brewers, &c., 11 ; builder, 1, shopfitter, 1 ; drapers, 5 ; merchants, 55 ; farmers, 15 ; commercial travellers, 9 ; bankers, 2 ; chemists, 4 ; en, graver, 1 ; dentist, 1 ; tailors, 3 ; agents, 3 ; journallists 3 ; architects, 3 ; naturalist, 1 ; gentlemen of no occupation, 112.

THE INEBRIANTS

which the 475 persons had been in the habit of taking were returned as under :—All spirits, 136 ; whisky, 121 , brandy, 30 , gin, 6, wine, 31, wine and spirits, 32 , beer, 7, beer and spirits, 64 , various, 9 , morphia and cocaine, 8 , absinthe, 1. The report from Street Cooke contains the following :—"The words 'habitual drunkard,' should be struck out altogether and 'inebriate' substituted. As long as the Act only allows a patient to enter a retreat on his voluntary statement, coupled with that of two friends, the words 'habitual drunkard, often defeat the object for which the Act was passed', as neither the patient himself nor the friends will sign a document putting this forth until the person whom this Act is supposed to benefit has passed from a curable state of inebriety to

AN UTTERLY HOPELESS CASE OF

brain degeneration. Dealing, as I do, with the upper class of society only, I find that more than one half of my clients decline to sign under the Act, and thus deprive themselves of the advantages to be gained by being placed under legal control. The patient that there is hope for and who can be cured is the inebriate who occasionally gives way to drink, and who is, as the Act specifies, 'unable at times to control his own affairs.' The 'habitual drunkard' who is always soddened with drink, and in whom brain changes have taken place, with the accompanying total loss of will power, is a hopeless case, and can only be restrained from drink during such a period as he is under direct control. If the Act is to do more good in the future it must get hold of the inebriate in his earlier steps of decline. Twelve months is in the majority of cases too short a period to do permanent good. The proceeding of signing the papers by two friends of a patient is unnecessarily complicated ; the signature of the inebriate before one magistrate, before whom could be laid a declaration of two friends as evidence of the patient's state, should be sufficient and would simplify matters greatly. The medical attendant of the patient should always be one of the persons who sign as to his state at the time of admission into a retreat. The other reports mentioned are to a like effect. The schedule shows that at the grove Retreat, Fallowfield, near Manchester, licensed to receive 25 female patients, the establisment has remained full throughout the year. A new retreat was opened at Stratford to receive ten female patients.

THE Yunnan Company is going to send two parties on survey, one from Kunlon across the Salween and Mekong rivers towards some point on the Yangtse Kiang river, to which navigation from the sea can be carried on, and the other from that point towards Kunlon. A Royal Engineer officer versed in railway reconnaissance is going with each party, and also some sub-surveyors. Captain Davis, of the Oxfordshires, will go with the party from Burma across China, possibly in charge, and Lt. Watts Jones, R.E., is going with that party. The statement that Mr. Bagley, the Engineer, is going is incorrect. Captain Pottinger, R. A., is going to lead the other party, and another R.E., officer has been offered by the Government of India, but it is not yet known whether his services have been accepted by the Company. The officers named are now, it is understood, preparing parties at Rangoon and Shanghai respectively.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Oct. 18 was 828, giving a death-rate of 50·36 per annum per thousand as against 47·26 the corresponding period of last year, and 33·66 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 234 died from fevers, of which 150 were bubonic; 1, small-pox ; 2 measles; 2, cholera; 1, leprosy; 101, phthisis ; 62, diseases of the nervous system ; 135, affections of the respiratory organs ; 30, diarrhœa ; 22, dysentery ;32, still-born ; 73, old age and debility ; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 32 ; Brahmin, 18 ; Linguet, 2 ; Bhattia, 6 ; Hindu of other caste, 437; Hindu outcaste, 83 ; Musalman, 184 ; Parsee, 32 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian, 18 ; Eurasian, 4 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 221 as against 219 the corresponding period of last year, and 265 the average over the past five years.

THE revival of the plague in the Punjab does not seem to have been very marked. There have been no more cases beyond the five at Kariam and one at a village in the Garshankar tahsil of the Hoshiarpur District.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London. England.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

THE TENDERS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

THE "Times" publishes the following letter from its St. Petersburg correspondent, bearing the date September 18 :—

I am now able to supplement the information in my message of the 13th inst. with complete and accurate details of the orders given abroad in the new Russian naval programme. The following is a list of new war vessels ordered in foreign countries on account of the extra 90 million roubles recently voted by the Tsar for naval construction :—

America.—At Cramp's, Philadelphia.—One battleship of the Iowa class, 12,700 tons ; one cruiser, 6,000 tons.

France.—Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee.—One battleship, 12,900 tons ; three torpedo destroyers, 350 tons each. At Normand's Works.—Two torpedo-boat destroyers, 350 tons each.

Germany.—Vulcan Works.—One cruiser, 6,250 tons. The Germania Company.—One cruiser, 5,900 tons. Schichau at Elbing.—One cruiser, 3,000 tons ; four torpedo-boat destroyers, 350 tons each.

England.—Laird's Birkenhead.—One torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons.

Besides these ships, which are to be paid for out of the extra credit, the Russian Admiralty has ordered another armoured cruiser of 7,800 tons at the French works Forges et Caantiers de la Mediterranee, presumably on account of the ordinary naval Budget. This makes a total of two battleships, five cruisers, and ten torpedo-boat destroyers ordered abroad.

In reference to the very small share—namely, one torpedo-boat destroyer—allotted to England out of the new Russian programme, which is the largest one ever undertaken at any single time by this Government, I may point out that the objection to ordering in England does not apply to such British works as may choose to transfer their operation to Russia. In proof of this it may be mentioned that the wellknown firm of Yarrow have contracted with the Nevsky Mechanical Works, with the approval of the Russian Admiralty, to give the technical assistance requisite in fitting boilers and machinery in the new torpedo-boat catchers of the Sokol class, the prototype of which was built for Russia by Messrs. Yarrow. Other large British firms have offered to come to Russia's assistance on a much more extensive scale, by erecting works on Russian soil. The Thames Iron Works Company, for instance, made an important offer a few months ago, which was the subject of a question in the House of Commons. My information with regard to those negotiations is still interesting, and absolutely authentic. It was proposed to spend a million sterling in establishing a large shipbuilding and engineering arsenal at Libau, to be ready in one year, on the condition of an annual subvention of 5 per cent, or £25,600, from the Russian Government on the capital outlay, the English Company undertaking in return to divide with the Government any profit above 5 per cent. The great resources and experience of the Thames Iron Works Company were thus to be placed at the disposal of the Russian Admiralty for developing shipbuilding in Russia and training Russian workmen. Only the head of the administration and the technical men were to be English, and after ten years the Russian Government was to have the option of taking over the works on payment of the invested capital, *plus* 10 per cent for interest and goodwill. One condition among others was very important for Russia, where it often takes five or even seven years to complete a large war vessel. This was the obligation undertaken by the company to build the largest vessel within the limit of one year and a half. The Russian Government, especially the Minister of Finance, is anxious to attract British capital for industrial purposes, and here was a fair offer directly calculated to provide some remedy for the present deficiencies of naval construction. Russian naval yards are so few and so limited in size that not only a great many vessels of the war fleet but also sea and river boats of all kinds have to be built abroad. By the recent law abolishing coasting under foreign flags it was intended to encourage ship-building at home ; but there is no spare private capital in Russia and little technical skill for enterprises of this nature. The foreigner has still to be made use of either abroad or in Russia itself. In such an unsatisfactory state of things the Russian Admiralty took the proposal of the Thames Iron

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

In Servia dolls are often hung up inside the cottage windows to announce to wayfarers that marriageable daughters dwell in the houses. The symbol is not flattering to the daughters.

A lady, Dr. Katharin van Tusschenbroek, has been appointed to the professorship of gynecology in the University of Utrecht. This is an unprecedented appointment in the history of Dutch medicine.

The latest employment for women consists in playing music to invalids. It would seem to have been suggested by the fact that music did much to soothe the last hours of Mr. Gladstone. The employment has been taken up in America, and it is said that many women with musical abilites are earning something in this way,

Perfumed beds are the most recent development of luxury. The introducer of this charming and refined custom (says the chronicler) is a famous duchess, whose prodigal hospitality is almost a byeword. If guests remain overnight, she manages to find out their favourite flower or perfume, and by means of numerous strong flat-shaped sachets the delighted guest finds her sheets redolent of heliotrope, rose, lily or whatever may be her favourite odour.

A new departure threatens to be made among the monied classes at weddings in the autumn. Instead of the afternoon reception, it is probable that an example recently set of an elaborate luncheon succeeding the ceremony will be followed. This is quite a different thing from the old family wedding breakfast where everyone sat down at the same table. The more modern repast, as on the occasion in question, is to be served at little tables for parties of four only, with the exception of the table occupied by the bride, bridegroom, and bridesmaids, who are all grouped together.

At a recent public function the attention of a lady guest was drawn to the roseate cheeks of one of the young matrons. "Hasn't she a lovely complexion?" said the admirer. "Her cheeks are certainly red," admitted the lady guest. "And yet I am sure she never uses a bit of rouge," persisted the admirer. "Yet it is a suspiciously high colour," quoth the doubtful guest. So she resolved to approach as closely as possible to the red cheeks, and try and discover the cause of their glowing suffusion. Pretty soon her opportunity came. She noticed the skin was peculiarly drawn up and puckered in two geometrically correct circles, and it came to her in a flash that she knew the cause. The young woman had put small mustard plasters on her cheeks to redden them, and in this particular case she had left them on too long.

A good story is told of two sister who went a wheeling on a circular tour of three day's duration. hey called upon a friend about lunch-time, and at the dinner-hour found themselves at the house of another friend, whose invitation to remain the night was accepted. Next morning they resumed their journey, and, singularly enough, their arrival at other friends' residences was coincident with the serving of lunch, or dinner, or tea. Another bed and breakfast followed, and when the reached home their tour had cost them exactly sixpence! They were questioned closely as to the specific purpose to which that sum was applied. Threepence, it appears, was expended in buns, and the balance was bestowed as a gratuity upon a gentleman "on the road" who kindly pumped up a deflated tyre.

The social value of a presentation at a Royal levee is said to be practically nil. Even the newest parvenue gains nothing by being present. Presentation at a Drawing-Room, however, must be viewed differently. Practically, some ladies must attend, and others need not, while to the latter presentation cannot bring any real social advantage. The sex, however, do not look at it in this light. In one set it is "the thing" for a girl to be presented when she comes out and after her marriage, and to attend at least one Drawing-Room in the year for several years afterwards. It must be added that there is one case in which presentation may become of real social value both to men and women. This is in the event of residence in a foreign capital. Only those who have been presented are entitled to leave cards on the British Representative.

Long before ladies newspapers were started and fashion plates in their modern form were thought of, ladies derived their knowledge of the fashions from dolls dressed in model costumes, which were sent from one country to another, more especially from Paris, which then, as now, was the leading centre of the mode. This custom of exchanging fashion dolls commenced early in the fifteenth century, and prevailed for more than a hundred years, when woodcuts and engravings were substituted, until, towards the end of the eighteenth century, coloured fashion plates and illustrated almanacs made their appearance. Great ladies used to send dolls to their friends at a distance, and, as the costumes were made by professional "cutters" exactly to the right shape and latest style, with due regard to details of materials and trimmings, the dressmakers had only to enlarge the measurements of them.

With her usual outspoken frankness and certainty of verdict, "Madame" Sarah Grand advises "The Young Woman" for October as to the choice of a husband. The poor girl of to-day, it appears, has far less chance of getting a good husband than of securing a good mount in the park, for "external appearance is some guide" in horses, says our omniscient prophetess. Her chief caution to the ingenue is to watch a man's manner towards the aged, and to beware of the gay deceiver who descants on the attractions of mere beauty. "That kind of man is a mere animal, who will disgust you in a month and tire of you in a year—if you can stand him so long." Nor does this courageous lady leave "The Young Man" (also for October) whihout the benefit of her counsel. "The man" she asserts," is to self-confident; he says there is so understanding a woman, yet he believes he "knows a thing or two," and the women keep their counterances and let him believe. This is valuable evidence from what may be called the Opposition. But this is not all for "Like attracts like," we read and, "the man who is worthy has an infallible guide in his own grace of nature to determine his choice." After all of which we leave off pretty much as we were before.

The dress of our noted literary men forms the subject of an article in a London fashion journal. Our Poet Laureate (it says) has set a notable example to his kind by the careful attention that he pays to his dress. Jealous critics and rivals declare that his conventional get-up is a sure sign of his lack of genius. But this is only because he affords an admirable and telling contrast to the general slovenliness of poets. Alfred Austin has a wholesome dislike for the long-haired cult. He looks, perhaps, with his bronzed complexion and dapper appearance, more like a retired major who has seen service in India than a poet. Among the rising poets, Mr. Stephen Philipps cuts as smart a figure as any man about town. Perhaps a probation on the stage before he discovered his true vocation was not without its good effect. Commend me also to Norman Gale, the laureate of cricket; to Mr Watson, Mr Davidson, as well as to Mr Newbolt, the author of "Admirals All," for the reasonable regard that they pay to their figures.

The novelist is as noticeably tarred with the Bohemian brush as either poet or artist, Mr. Hall Caine, for instance, cuts a remarkable figure. The writer remembers seeing him in the park a short while since in the height of the season, in a loose knicker-bocker suit, wide-awake hat, light tie, and curiously pleated stockings—they were probably a Manx product—that drew attention to his spindle legs. His shaggy red hair and beard and the fitful gleam in his eyes, gave him really quite an alarming look. Mr Meredit rarely if ever appears in a London street. He avoids the popular stare, and is always quietly if somewhat "artistically" dressed on public occasions. Mr. Crockett is, of course, quite above regard for dress. You may often see his big, burly figure, when he is in his native country, clad in an enormous grey ulster, the creation of some tailor who has an eye for the grandiose. This ulster, perhaps, inspired him with the title of "Grey Man." Beneath the ulster you may if fortunate, catch a glimpse of short, baggy trousers, and big, burly, square boots. They are of the soil earthy; but that is naturai, for Mr. Crockett would be the first to boast that he is a son of the soil.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
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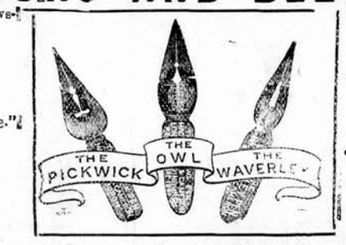

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

HESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brand and guaranteed be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY" I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character,
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere, Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shipper: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN. "Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6 PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

Darling Brand from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling Water

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder PATENTED

IN PINT PACKETS.
FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c. &c.
Head Offices—LONDON, E.C.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE,

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Hommald's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Buniona. Prepared by ALBERT, 75 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.
FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It as all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Perramus" Proof).

Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.
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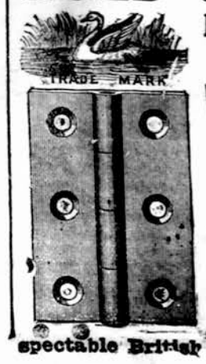
To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.

Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

GOLD & Co.'s



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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDFR (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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HUNTLY BLEND

ALL MERCHANTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

REGISTERED BB

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AGENTS.

TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETE MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one would not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

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1898 SEASONS NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, s. 53.

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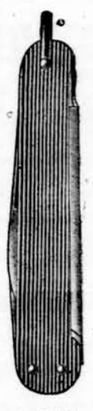
Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray. Finest Quality. Rs. 25, complete.



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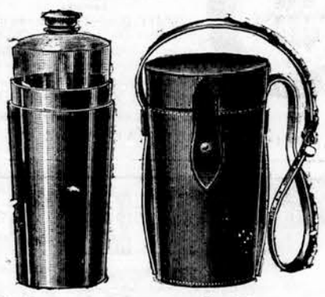
High Grade Binoculars, will pack into Cigarcase. Achromatic Lenses, Rs. 110.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs 3-8.

Knife Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete, in case, Rs. 20.



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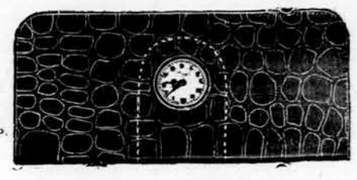

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Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Pint, Quart, Rs. 12. Rs. 18. Rs. 35.

Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

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STORM AND PUNKAHPROOF

BOMBAY

New Verandah Hanging Lamp.

Reliable Stormproof and Punkahproof.

Remarkably Cheap. Price, complete with Patent Stormproof Duplex Burner, Storm Globe and Punkah Protector. Rs. 22-8.

NEW CATALOGUE

NO. 7.

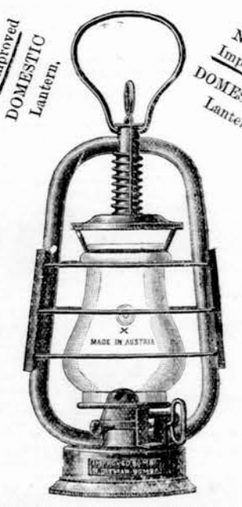
NEW STOCK.

GREAT

REDUCTIONS.

New Improved DOMESTIC Lantern.

New Improved DOMESTIC Lantern.



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POSITIVELY HURRICANEPRO

JUST TRY ONE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

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EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects,

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.

Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

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GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

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Sold by all Chemists.

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING

to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

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Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.

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